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ration of food and drink, is worse than wasted, and me ought to be and must be redeemed, and applied use-keeper herself to the physical, moral and social ent of her family. It is beheved that this Manual at least one hundred dollars a year to every large hich may be devoted to other and nobler purposes to eating and drinking.

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# MION IN 9 S



Published by the Boston Wesleyan Association, under the Patronage of the New England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1838.

WILLIAM C. BROWN, Editor. D. S. KING, Agent.

Office No. 32 Washington Street.

DAVID H. ELA, Printer.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. TO THE REV. HUBBARD WINSLOW.

governed by motives of interest. As to the right and wrong in this matter, it is admitted by all genuine abolitionists, (and we are not bound to answer for any others,) that it would be wrong to attempt any coercive measures whatever, to drive the slaveholder to relinquish his hold upon the slave; and that it would be extremely wicked to pursue any course which would encourage the spirit of insurrection among the slaves; but that it is wrong for ministers to pray in their congregations and in all other public places, where duty may call them, for lic congregation, for the eternal overthrow of slavery,

before they cross Mason's and Dixon's line—or, refu-sing this outrage upon their dearest rights, they must be Lynched. Is it not as clear as the sun in the heavois, that there is a strong propensity in the South to adopt new States into the Union, and have not Northmem members already shown a willingness to assist in this ungodly extension of slavery? Has not a Northmem and the strong propensity in the South to have been preached? I leave you to judge. You speak of slavery as existing in the days of the apostles. You will not pretend, I presume, that palistion of these deeds of darkness. These are the bonest feelings and views of my heart upon this subamong the brotherhood of the South, to give such jet. It is extremely trying, that men in high places will reason and write upon this subject in such a manner as to encourage the slaveholder in his ungolly practice, and be assured, however much you mould regret it, the slaveholder will consider you mould regret it, the slaveholder will consider you monthly on the place of the North could be made available for the abolition cause, together with that of our mother country, our nation might be saved from the plagues of Egypt. There is but little doubt that the slaveholder is depending on you and others for a neufunction to these wide-spreading evils, if the Chris. hose the gratification for the course you take in this latter. I cannot doubt that you would prefer those

listaken as to the best mode of attacking him. the slaves more trying, is, in my opinion, coming to conclusions which are evidently the result of wrong premises. Suppose the master, from motives of repremises. Suppose the master, from motives of re-tenge, for he can have no other, should refuse the bible, and suppose he should require double the tale of brick, the result would be (if there is any religion the South) to put all the influence of th of things at once. Perhaps it would be best, and mination, and bring it to a close in that way. brought about without the negro's becoming mas-

means, or measures, which would effect the desired

and in the safest and best way. I rejoice that I have

hardly a temptation to believe that you would, know-legly, favor this Hydra-headed monster in the slight-

raise the sentiment still higher; and as sure as God dwells in the high heavens, slavery must come down, or it will prove the Jugernaut of the nation to crush all her glory. The very things which Virginia and Kentucky are and have been attempting to do, for the removal of slavery, are the result of abolition effort.

As to republican liberty, if I understand you right, it consists in doing what will please the brotherhood. I allow you the full weight of all your gratifying remarks, that mobs are not justifiable, and that the government should do its duty, &c. But to what con-DEAR SIR,-I have read the explanation which clusion would the mobocrat come from your premi-Dear Sir,—I have read the explanation which you have given, of your Thanksgiving Sermon. Although I feel bound to award you a spirit of Chrissian candor, I feel bound at the same time to differ the candor, I feel bound at the same time to differ the candor, I feel bound at the same time to differ the candor while the candor whi from you. You say most frankly, that you deprecate slavery as much as do the abolitionists. This I am bound to receive as truth. You say there is a right into our own hands. It is no matter whether it is an bound to receive as truth. You say there is a right and a wrong way, to effect its removal. How much selfshness, or bad ambition there is among abolitionists, I am not at liberty to say. I am certain of this, and the relation my family stands in to slavery, will charge me with being governed by motives of interest. As to the right and wrong in this matter, it is ad-

for ministers to pray in their congregations and in all other public places, where duty may call them, for the removal of slavery, I cannot admit. That it is such, that a Northerner has no right to give his opinion upon a great moral question, without the consent within their jurisdiction, I must be permitted to demur to, also. Neither can it be wrong to hold meetings, with a view to concentrate moral influence are interested as you say, that we ought to frown upon the conduct of those who rashly irritate the public mind and expense always are to unfilled between the call. of those who rashly irritate the public mind and exagainst slavery, or to publicly lecture, upon the evil tadency of slavery. Is this darling idol of the South of so delicate a texture, that it will not bear to be examined? Have we an institution in our boasted land of republican freedom, which is so extremely delicate, that its merits, or demerits must not be held up to public gaze? Permit me here to inquire, what evil has resulted to the British nation, or her colonies, either from their prayers, petitions, lectures what evil has resulted to the British nation, or her colonies, either from their prayers, petitions, lectures, combinations, or legislation, upon this very delicate subject. What would have been accomplished, in this great cause of humanity, if the very efforts of which you complain, had not been attempted in England? And what is the difference in the character of slavery in the two countries, which should render the same means ineffectual in the U. S., that have proved the oppressed, with Christ and the apostles. It may be equally supprising to you that in my opinion none successful in England? I cannot see, Sir, that hum-ble prayer to God, though it be offered in the pub-but abolitionists can claim that right. Can those ministers claim such identity, who dare not even with corresponding efforts on the part of the philan-thropist, can be wrong. hropist, can be wrong.

I cannot agree with you, as to the identity of interest in this matter between the North and South. Taking your own sentiments upon the evils and sin of savery, most certainly, the nation is deeply involved in guilt. If God should pusies the nation for this in, must not the North take its full share of that

Were they not founded on the external profit to the words and sentences are definite enough to be understood as meaning the poor slave? Can those ministers be clear of guilt, who dare not picture slavery, most certainly, the nation is deeply involved in guilt. If God should pusies the nation for this in, must not the North take its full share of that ent? If an insurrection should take place preach? Were they not founded on the eternal prinamong the slaves, who would quell that insurrection? ciples of charity, to do unto all men, as you would would it be the debilitated, enervated arm of the sous of the slavetolder, or must the hardy sons of the North, shoulder their knapsacks and march off to the South? Again Sir. If Northern members congregate in sins, or that they might hold their brother in bondage, the halls of legislation, they are found voting in fa-vor of the system of slavery which you repudiate. commanded to preach repeutance and faith, and to bill further, there can be no such thing as any inbrehange of visits between the North and South, unless the sons of the North will consent to be gagged

for them as though bound with them? And do those
who administer a well-string and the opening of
the prison doors to them that were in bonds, to feel
for them as though bound with them? And do those

en President already sworn allegiance to slavery for the term of his political existence? And can you country at this time. I know that the Romans held my, sir, that the North has nothing to do with this slaves, as servants, and that they claimed the right to says, it, that the North has nothing to do with this staves, as servants, and that they claimed the right to southern institution, a complication of crime which would puzzle the council chamber of hell itself to produce a greater? And will you, my dear sir, in the secretotal robes of the sanctuary of the great God, stand and say that the North has nothing to do with this system of robbery and cruelty? I beseech you, learning this remember of robbery and cruelty? I beseech you, learning this master a little farther before you incur the tremendous consequences which must follow any palliation of these deeds of darkness. These are the little farther before you incur the tremendous consequences which must follow any palliation of these deeds of darkness. These are the little farther before you incur the tremendous consequences which must follow any palliation of these deeds of darkness. These are the little farther before you incur the tremendous consequences which must follow any palliation of these deeds of darkness. These are the little farther before you incur the tremendous consequences which must follow any palliation of these deeds of darkness. These are the little farther before you incur the tremendous consequences which must follow any palliation of these deeds of darkness. These are the little farther before you incur the tremendous consequences which must follow any palliation of these deeds of darkness. These are the little farther before you incur the tremendous consequences which must follow any palliation of the second of the second

fuence to these wide-spreading evils, if the Christans in England and America, composed of gentlemental ladies, had not commenced the holy warhen and ladies, had not commenced the holy war-her and ladies, had not commenced the holy war-her? Will you tell the public, sir? Carry out your not the other, they would consent to strike out some mode of operation to do away slavery, before it works our ruin. Will you not sir, try to take up the cross, Congress; and worse than that, we must all be slaves.
Your fears, sir, in relation to the abolishment of slavers being retarded by the efforts of abolitionists, is BRYAN MORSE.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

SOLITUDE. Man was intended by his Creator for solitude. All st degree; but I think that you are most egregiously the powers and faculties of his mind, all the qualities heart, lead him to the social state, as the state Your fears that the Bible will be wrested from the three, and that those States which were making some efforts to abolish slavery, will render the condition of the was also intended for contemplation. There is a time when solitude may have a charm for the soul.

> "We love to steal awhile away, From every cumbering care

This is of peculiar advantage to the Christian, for as a general thing, the world cannot be called a school an community in requisition, to change such a state of virtue. It is often a scene of vice. Corrupted manners, vicious deeds, evil communications. round us. Temptations of every form assault us, the selection of the system round us. Temptations of every form assault us, the enemy of our souls is forever on the watch, and through the system round us. ignorance of our own hearts we may insensibly fal It I beseech Heaven to hear prayer, and bless the into errors. In the silence of solitude, we not only deefforts of moral sussion, that its termination may acquire an intimate consciousness of ourselves in strand the white man the slave. All which has been better than in the tumult of society. Nothing would done by abolitionists; and the sentiments of Jeffer-that for which we are taken, the wise, the virtuous, sm, and of Patrick Henry, though slaveholders, with many others, who were not, are operating like leaven as measure of meal, in the North and in the South, and the prayers of modern abolitionists are helping to

best dispositions and actions, when we see what we are highly extolled, but it is only in comparison with are in the clear light of truth, in the presence of Him the other settlements.

this world, we can open our eyes to the beauties of which, the abolitionists have published extracts, and a better country, and listen in silence to the still small by a comparison of the two, we shall learn how much poice. It will open a source of new and better en- to credit of the Doctor's account. ertainment than we can derive from this world.

The circle of earthly enjoyments is so circumthe next occurrence of the day for happiness, whereas, in the hour of meditation, he who lays the plan of

Lastly, solitude is the hallowed ground of religion. There her sacred inspiration is felt, and her holy mysteries elevate the soul. There, devotion lifts up

er voice, and contrition pours her tears. Boston, Feb. 26, 1838. AUGUSTA.

[From the Episcopal Recorder.] THE HOME CIRCLE. They meet once more around the hearth Within their quiet home, Where 'mid their own sweet household mirth Is heard no jarring tone. The lamp sheds down its cheerful light On youth and beauty there. On manhood in his conscious might,

On woman, gentle, fair. The father with a smile of pride Looks on each form so dear, And strives, his tenderness to hide, To check the starting tear. . Long years of sorrow, toil and pain, Are all alike forgot, His home, his loved, his all remain :

Earth has no happier lot.

The mother's heart with love overflows. Sweet tears of rapture rise, Bliss deep, untold, her bosom knows, Bound by those tender ties, She gazes on that happy band, And thinks of years to come, And prays that to a " better land."

The Lord would lead them home.

And they who thus from childhood's years Have shared one common home, United in their hopes and fears, Nor wish from thence to roam, Oh, brighly do their bosoms glow With joy, untouched by care, And sweetly do their voices flow So gently mingling there.

A few short years have winged their flight, How desolate that hearth! How lonely is that home once bright! Hushed are those sounds of mirth. There is no form within its walls, Ere seen amid that throng, Deserted are its empty halls, Unheard youth's merry song. That father's smile, that mother's voice,

Have passed from earth away, And they who did once here rejoice, The young, the fair, the gay; Their joyous meetings now are o'er. Around thy hearth, sweet home ! Wide-scattered o'er their native shore, In distant climes they roam. Some, 'mid the dreams of wouth and love.

Have sunk to peaceful sleep, While lone, and sad in heart they rove, Who true their memories keep. Soft eyes that then so brightly shone Are dimmed with silent tears. So changed those brows, we scarce could own The friends of early years.

And will the loved ne'er meet again That happy, blessed band? Yes, when the Lord doth come to reign They shall together stand. Though severed wide, their sleeping dust May rest on shore or sca, Earth shall resign its precious trust. Then shall their meeting be.

If by one God, one Saviour led, They pilgrims dwell below, United in one common head, One joy, one hope to know; Then shall all sorrow ever flee. And gladness, peace be given. Oh, joyful shall their meeting be, All saved, all blessed in heaven.

LIBERIA.

Mr. Editor-It would almost seem as if every white man sent to Liberia, either as an agent, missionhave had, over and over again, accounts of the pros-perous state of the colony, which if you look no far-ther than these, would show it to be almost an earthperous state of the colony, which if you look no farther than these, would show it to be almost an earthly paradise; but which, when examined and compared with authentic accounts, are found to be full of evasions, and garnished with all the arts of special control of the product of the prod

told that the only passage through those streets, is by narrow footpaths, winding among the bushes and Religion never was designed

Dr. Goheen, whose letter you published in the
Herald of April 18th has, I think, evidently labored that it commends and approves every rational enjoy. under an impression of the kind above referred to, and ment which the world can afford, and adds others o his account affords a specimen of how much may be said in favor of a place, which has, after all, but little not give, or take away. to recommend it.

In solitude we may be said to be in a world of our solitude we may be said to be in a world of our all doubtless, should have been led to consider the condition of the colony much improved. But it so happened that the same arrival which brought this letter, brought also a file of the Liberia Herald, from

It is curious to contrast the statements furnished by e same arrival, one from the salaried agent of the scribed, that they soon lose their novelty and then the charm is gone. Miserable indeed is the man, who has no resource within himself, but who depends upon the spot. See here a specimen. Dr. Goheen says,-

"I could not bring myself to believe that intelligent his future life, treasures up an inexhaustible fund of knowledge.

Lastly, solitude is the hallowed ground of religion.

I will not be denied, that in public addresses and primary in the hour of meditation, and primary in the hour of meditation, and primary in the hour of meditation, he was the primary in the hour of meditation, he was the primary in the hour of meditation, he was the primary in the hour of meditation, he was the primary in the hour of meditation, he was the primary in the hour of meditation, he was the primary in the hour of meditation, he was the primary in the hour of meditation, he was the primary in the hour of meditation, he was the primary in the hour of meditation, he was the primary in the hour of meditation, he was the primary in the hour of meditation, he was the primary in the hour of meditation, he was the primary in the hour of meditation, he was the primary in the hour of meditation in the hour of meditation

vate circles, they [the abolitionists] represent the emiigrants who have been sent here, as being cast ashore to
wander up and down a barren coast, in an unprotected
state, having neither houses nor food, but left in that destitute condition, exhibiting the lowest extreme of degradation and misery, until sickness approaches and death
enuses which they repleone with joy as the end of their ensues, which they welcome with joy as the end of their troubles."

Now how does this look beside the following from the Liberia Herald of August last.

" Emigrants by the Orient.-It grieves us to announce that the number of deaths among the emigrants by the Orient exceeds any that has occurred of late years, and throws our mind back, to that sickening period, when cargoes of emigrants were thrown ashore without shelter, accommodation, or efficient medical aid, to die by scores."

But Dr. G. is in raptures with the prosperity and enterprise of the colony. He tells the same story as former agents, and as usual, is directly in the teeth of the editor of the Herald. The Doctor says,-

"The citizens are all turning their attention to the cultivation of rice, sweet potatoes, corn, cassava, sugar cane, and coffee. The village of New Georgia, three miles up the Stockton Creek, contains about three hundred inhabitants; Caldwell, six miles up the St. Paul's river, three hundred; Millsburg, twenty miles up the same river, two undred inhabitants-all flourishing and thriving agricultural places."

We will see what a "plentiful lack" of provisions exists in these thriving settlements, and what is the likelihood of their thrift bringing them out of their present difficulties.

"The price current (for December) states that there are no bacon, pork, lard, soap, cheese, corn-meal, flour, molasses, salt, sugar, shad, in the market.

"The Herald of the same month, speaks despondingly

of the 'evil to come.' It is seriously,' says the Herald, 'to be feared, that there will be a GREATER SCARCITY OF PROVISIONS THE ENSUING season, than was experienced the last. We have it from a source entitled to the highest credit, that there is no rice in the country. " idle, sedentary patriotism may do very well in pop-ulous and well settled communites. But here, where men are so scarce-where every thing remains to be don where ABSOLUTE POVERTY IS THE RULE and mode petency the rare exception, it is altogether in-

" If our friends abroad inquire, are the people making fortunes, we reply at once,—no. What fortunes can they make in a score of years, who have newly arrived in a climate that tries every fibre in the animal compo-sition, without money, without correct knowledge of the seasons, unaccustomed to the productions of the soil, and who from the first moment of arrival, have to bring their regular quota of duty to the public service without fee or reward. If they make a living they do well; and all that will be demanded by any whose good opinion we val-

ue at one farthing.
" Unfortunately for Africa, any and every kind of labor is regarded as a mark of meanness and poverty, which no man will submit to bear."

One point more,-the climate,-and I have done. Dr. G. has enjoyed "unparalleled" health, having had, as yet, but "one chill, and three light paroxysms of intermitting fever." Yet with this admission, and the thermometer at an average of 86 degrees, he ap-parently disputes the unhealthiness of the climate, because they have the sea breeze for half the twentyfour hours (a sea breeze at 88 deg.) and there are no mangrove swamps nearer than the opposite side of the little river Messurada.

I have frequently seen it stated, that the breeze omes invariably from the ocean for half the day; but I never yet saw any account telling its direction during the other half. Why? Because it would not be creditable to the climate of Monrovia, to tell that it comes loaded with miasma from the putrefying mangrove swamps on the "opposite side of the riv er," which I am assured is the fact by men from the spot, and which a glance at the map shows must be the case.

Yours.

D. H. Er. Yours,

"YE THOUGHT EVIL-BUT GOD MEANT IT FOR GOOD.

The following interesting facts, says the Christian Herald, were related by the Rev. Dr. M'-, in a socia meeting for prayer.

A gentleman residing in the western part of the State of New York, a few years since, had sent two of his daughters to Litchfield for an education. While they were there God was pleased to bless the place with a revival of religion. The news of it reached the ears of their father. He was much troubled for his daughters, apprehensive (to use his own words) that their minds minds might be affected, and they be rightened into religion.

He had been informed that the Spirit of God was

striving with them, and that they were inquiring white man sent to Liberia, either as an agent, missionary or physician, went with the supposition that as soon as he arrived there, he was expected to write home a labored defence of the climate, the soil, the people, and of every thing Liberian. And so we begin had over and over again, accounts of the pros-

bleading.

We have been told of a man who had begun a coffee plantation, and expected soon to have 20,000 trees; but we were not told that the plantation was confined to a small garden on the rocky peninsula of Monrovia. We have been told of the regular streets in which the town is laid out; but we have not been told that the plantation was confined to a small garden on the rocky peninsula of the pleasures of the world; and they looked to God and the glories of immortality, and with an eye fully fixed on heaven they determined to live for eternity. They saw their chief happiness to consist in loving and serving God; they discovered that

" Religion never was designed

They returned to their father-not overwhelmed to recommend it.

The Doctor does not pretend to deny the unhealth-iness of the place, and yet a cursory reader would suppose this to be one of the principal objects of the letter. The enterprise and prosperity of Monrovial tial hope. Indeed, they rejoiced in the Lord.

They told their father what the Lord had done for their souls—that they were pilgrims here; they kep in view the bright fields of promise as they traversed this desert of sin, and were looking for that city which hath foundations.

[Whole No. 452.

Soon after their return home, they were anxious to establish family worship. They affectionately requested their father to commence that duty. He replied that he saw no use in it; he had lived very well more than fifty years without prayer, and he could not be burdened with it now. They then asked permission to pray with the family themselves. Not thinking they would have confidence to do it, he assented to the proposition.

The duties of the day being ended, and the hour

for retiring to rest having arrived, the sisters drew forward the stand and placed on it the Bible; one read a chapter; they both kneeled; the other engaged in prayer. The father stood—and while the humble fervent prayer of his daughter was ascending on devotion's wing to heaven, his knees began to tremble -his nerves, which had been gathering strength for half a century, could no longer support him—he also kneeled, and then became prostrate on the floor. God heard their prayer, and directed their father's weeping eyes (which had never shed tears of penitence before) to the Lamb of God which takest away the sins of the world.

Happy family—a believing father, and believing children! whose God is the Lord!

WOMAN.

What lawyer has not observed this difference be

tween the sexes, namely: If a woman is indicted for an offence, who attends her in the awful presence of Justice, to console and cheer her, braving the stare of the gaping crowd, the humiliation of such compan-ionship and such connection? A mother, or a sister. How seldom a father, a brother or a husband! If a man is placed in the bar, who is solicitous for him? Always his aged mother, his broken hearted wife. or his sorrowing daughter. Shame, sorrow, degradation, contempt are all forgotten in the strength of woman's love. How seldom in a man's! If he attends-and when does he?-his look towards the prisoner at the bar, though his nearest relative s often dark and scowling, a sense of shame that attaches to himself, weighing on him at the very crisis of the prisoner's fate. A woman's look is that of compassion and sympathy. She thinks not of her own situation, or of the opinion of the crowd around her, as regards herself; if she glances at them it is only when some part of the testimony makes for or against him, or the judge or the lawyer speaks upon some strong point, that she may discern their opinion of his fate. She watches his eye; every movement: is she near him, she anticipates his every want-she hands him the glass of water to quench the fever that anxiety has produced-she walks by his side from the court to the prison, and from the prison to the court, she sits as near to him in the court as possible—she would sit in the bar with him, would it allow her—she waits, for hours, to exchange one word with him through the grated door: sh rakes and scrapes all she can to make him decent at his trial that his appearance may produce a favorable impression. If the awful verdict is against him, she forsakes him not, though all the world have forsaken him. In the last extremity, she is by his side with a love that, like a noble arch, pressure strengthens. She attends at the very foot of the gallows; his ignominy, his ill-treatment of her are not thought of.— Whose wail was that, which when the fatal drop fell, pierced every ear and every heart with the conviction that there was one whose pang was keener even than the dying convict?-'Twas hers. And she will beg his body and compose decently the distorted limbs, and bury him with care. The spot where he is laid, though known as the murderer's grave which the world points to with horror, and where superstition says no grass will ever grow—is, nevertheless, a hallowed spot to her, where she will even plant the flower and manure the grass, to induce the belief that superstition is correct, the sleeper is innocent. What the poet makes her say is true-

'I know not, I ask not, if guilt's on this heart, I but know that I love thee, whatever thou art!'

FRIENDSHIP.-How tiresome do all the pleasures of the world appear, when compared with the happiness of a faithful, tender and enlightened friendship. How joyfully do we shake off the shackles of society for that high and intimate connection of the soul, where our inclinations are free, and feelings genuine, and our sentiments unbiased; where the hourt is led with joy along the path of virtue, and the mind conducted by happiness into the bowers of truth; where every thought is anticipated before it escapes from the lips where advice, consolation and succor, are reciprocally given and received in all the incidents and misfortunes of it? The soul thus animated by the charm of friendship, springs from its slothful apathy, and views the irradiating beams of hope breaking on its repose. Does the tear of sorrow steal down the cheek of one-the other with affection wipes it tenderly away. The deepest sorrows of one are felt with equal poignancy by the other: but what sorrow can resist the consolation which flows from an intercourse of hearts so tenderly, so intimately, so closely united? The only misfortune of which they have any fear is the greatest they can possibly experience, the mis-fortune of absence, separation and death.—Zimmer-

DEGREES OF GREATNESS .- The greatness of the warrior is poor and low compared with the magna-nimity of virtue. It vanishes before the greatness of principle. The martyr to humanity, to freedom of religion; the unshrinking adherent of despised and deserted truth; who alone unsupported and scorned, with no crowd to infuse into him courage, no variety of objects to draw his thoughts from hir portunity of effort or resistance to rouse and nourist energy, still yields himself, calmly, resolutely, with invincible philanthropy, to bear prolonged and exquisite suffering, which one retracting word might remove; such a man is as much superior to the war-rior, as the tranquil and boundless heavens aboye us to the low earth we tread beneath our feet .- Wm. E.

INTERCOURSE WITH THE SOUTH .- James G. Birney (in the Emancipator of March 27.) exhibits copies of letters he has received from the governors of Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama, and South Carolina, declining to accept his offer, (made to all the southern governors) of furnishing them with the publications of the American Anti-Slavery Society gratis. "It is presumed," says Mr. Birney, "that nine of the governers have been wiser," &c. He also says, "We are receiving orders, accompanied by the money, from southern members of Congress, for nearly all our publications; and we are carrying on a correspondence with them, courteously conducted on both sides, as to the nature, objects, &c., of the Anti-slavery

#### Revivals.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. BELCHERTOWN CIRCUIT, MASS.

DEAR BROTHER BROWN, -As our conference year is drawing to a close, I wish to give your readers a brief account of our little Zion in Belchertown and Palmer. This little church was organized some twenty years since, near the line between the two towns, It continues in a state of peace and prosperity, and the brethren are trying to support the institutions of the church, though few in number. There It continues in a state of peace and prosperhave recently sprung up in Palmer, within two miles of this Society, two flourishing factory villages, in each of which we have an interesting, growing

At the Three River Village, a class was formed three or four years ago. Last spring the brethren built a convenient little chapel, in which for about one year past, they have quietly enjoyed the ordinances of God's house. They number from sixty to seventy members.

e Thorndike Village, a society of about thirty members has been formed within a few months

In this village, there is a good prospect of raising up a large and substantial church, should they succeed in building them a suitable meeting house.

On some part of the little field mentioned above

ad some revival most of the year. In Belchertown the work is still progressing in all denominations. Sometimes the prospects have been great for a general revival, when unexpectedly, some counteracting cause has obstructed and hindered the work. We number converted and reclaimed the present year within the bounds of our little charge, about thirty.

The battle against intemperance among us, has

been severe, but triumphant, especially in Palmer, where there were five slaughter houses licensed last year to deal out liquid poison. In town meeting this spring, about two thirds of the legal voters instructed their selectmen not to approbate any stores or taverns to sell ardent spirits to the community the present year. Notwithstanding this vote three taverns

The abolition cause is on the advance in this region. We hope to have 100 members embodied in anti-slavery society before conference.

There is quite an impulse given to the Sabbath School cause among our people. We have formed a new Sabbath School at Three Rivers, which is very promising, and which I think will number 100 scholars as soon as we obtain a sufficient quantity of suitable question books. We have a union Sabbath school at Thorndike village. Scholars present at this school last Sabbath, 60. In these little societies, there have been raised within a few weeks, for two new libraries, and to increase one old one, between seventy five and eighty dollars. So that we shall probably have in the three schools more than 500 volumes o. Sabbath school books.

Neither have we altogether neglected the Missionary enterprise. The subject has been faithfully brought before the people. But many of our friends complain of hard times. However, I expect the good people here will forward by me to conference for foreign missions about \$40. I have obtained several subscribers for the Herald and forwarded all the money in advance. I have lectured at home and abroad on the subject of Temperance, and am now thinking it is about time to open my mouth for the

HORACE MOULTON.

Belchertown, Mass. May 7, 1838. \* Never mind, brother, don't be discouraged. Prosecute your labors in that noble cause, and the day is fast approaching in which you will have the happiness of beholding the already tottering fabric, at present uphel d only by rum-sellers and their deluded customers, come tumbling to the ground. May God in mercy hasten the day .- Ep: HER.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

SANDWICH, MONUMENT. BROTHER BROWN, -While others are making their nications of the revival of God's work in various directions, and the columns of your valuable Herald are so enriched thereby, permit me to give a brief sketch of the work of the Lord in this place. This church was formed some thirty-five or forty years ago, and has maintained an honorable standing ever since; but there had not been any general revival for many years, till the recent one. It pleased the Lord to pour out his spirit upon us last January, while we were engaged in a series of meetings, the result of which is glorious. About thirty-five souls have professed to find the pardoning mercy and love the saints quickened on their way to heaven. Though the number of conversions is small compared with some places, yet it will bear a comparison with many, taking into account the few inhabitants, and the fact, that more than a common share of them were before pious. Still after a goodly number have been gathered into the fold of Christ, there remain many who stand without, refusing to be gathered in. O the sad state of impenitent sinners, fighting against God! May he awaken and convert them before it be too

We have peace in our borders, and no particular opposition to contend with. Our watchword is "on-ward," and our motto "holiness to the Lord." We feel the need of the prayers of all Christians, and earnestly request an interest in them, that God for Christ's sake would continue to pour out of his Spirit

upon us.
I ought to say, our brethren in the ministry who were called to our help during the protracted meeting, together with our presiding elder, Bro. Upham, who was with us the most of the time, rendered us very efficient help. The Lord reward them for their labors of love. WILLIAM BARSTOW. May 22.

[From the Maine Wesleyan Journal.]

DEAR BROTHER Cox,-It is my high privilege to say, that the mighty God of power bath wrought already, a good and glorious work on this circuit, where I have been laboring fervently, although in weakers a laboring fervently, although in weakness. About eighty souls have professed faith in Christ,

Many of the brethren are seeking for full redemption in the blood of the Saviour-believing that, "If we walk in the light, as he is in the light, we have fellowship one with another, and the blood of Jesus Christ his Son cleanseth us from all sin." For this we "thank God and take courage."

I have received sixty three on trial. Our prayers are still ascending that the glorious work may go on, -and the good Spirit move most powerfully on every heart; that while the waters are troubled, multitudes may step in and be made whole. There are yet some strong prejudices to be overcome, and brethren, "This is the victory that overcometh the world,

My circuit is enlarged more than one half in territory, in addition to its former extent.-" Brethren pray for us"—and may "the stone cut out of the mountain without hands," soon fill the whole earth. And to God be all the glory.

Yours in the bonds of a peaceful gospel.

Sangerville, Me. April 6, 1838.

DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION .- Mr. James, a Virginian by birth, and no abolitionist, said lately in the General Assembly of Ohio: "I am inclined to think the southerners are given to bullying, and being encouraged in it by their success, continue to keep it up in order to carry their measures. Their cry of sunion does not affect me at all. I have no dread on the subject. They will never dissolve the Union.

They have no right to do it. They have too much improbable—that the colored people of the South should ders were ordained. The Bishop has a fervor and appli- warped by political passion and prejudice, and by metin interest in it. They can now go into any State and recapture their fugitive slaves. If they should secede, their slaves would all run away, and they never slaves of the whites, would this be "favorable to the de-

i don loon

THE MORN OF SPRING. The grey light streaks the sky's soft blue, And gives the lawn a brighter bue, That sparkles in the pearly dew, And wears a fresher green; In wood and glen, in glade and brake, The lark and linnet are awake, Their merry songs the silence break, And lovely is the scene.

The eye fast reddens in the ray Which marks the ruddy dawn of day; The woodland shade has fled away, And o'er the mountain peers The radiant sun, whose rosy light Steals down the hills from height to height, Till all the vale, now growing bright, [Musical Gaz. Is laughing in its tears.

#### ZION'S HERALD.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1838.

Will our Preachers, one and all, use their best exertions to collect dues for the Herald, from every subscriber who owes, previous to leaving for Conference? Will they also bring us at least one new subscriber each but no discontinuances, if possible to be avoided?

ng out bills to subscribers, we would state for the information of those who have no agent in their vicinity, that they can hand their money to the Post Master where their paper is left, and he will forward it gratis.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS .- As our Agent is now send

We hope that our friends will make an effort to send on all their arrearages by the preachers at the approaching to see precept and example go hand in hand. Conferences.

THE NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE.

The New England Conference will commence its ses ion at the Bennett Street Church in this city, on Wednesday next. The preachers on their arrival in the city, are prevent the collection of the late mob in that city, or to equested to call at the Methodist Book Store, No. 32 Washington Street, where they will be directed to their places of entertainment.

In reply to an inquiry which has been made respecting the expense of keeping horses, we would state that for hay only, the expense will be \$3.50 per week. For hay and grain, 621 cents per day.

We presume horse-keeping is lower in the vicinity and that pasturage may be obtained.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE CONFERENCE.

Whereas I have been informed that there are important easons for changing several of the members of the Comnittee for Examining Candidates at your next session, this is to give notice that the following brethren will compose

that committee :- J. Sanborn, C. Adams, E. J. Scott, S. Kelly, and N. W. Scott. Yours, &c. E. Hedding.

New York, March 21, 1838.

SINGULAR PROCEEDING.

In the Herald of 21st of Feb. last, we published a letter from Rev. A. Webster, a member of the N. H. Conferly with expressions of gratification. ence, giving an account of a protracted meeting and a revival at Vernon, Vt. In his letter he spoke of the destithe opposition and even persecution the Methodist Societhe property of its subjects when in peril, should make it ty experienced from the Universalists, who are great good when violently destroyed by a mob? rofessors of liberality, but, in fact, the bitterest and mos ard hearted persecutors the church of Christ ever suffered from, if we except the Roman Catholics. We copy the following paragraph from Mr. Webster's letter, which shows the nature of the persecution his people endured. for our encouragement, our congregation continued increase, until the house in which we met was filled overflowing, and many were inquiring what they must do to be saved. We then appointed a protracted meeting, and although the respectable people of the place were Remember you cannot do a better thing for them, than favorable to us and our meetings, we met with great op position from the baser sort. They first attempted to fasten us out of the meeting house; but not satisfied with this, they resorted to every means which their deprayed hearts could invent, to stop the progress of our meeting, by carrying off parts of the stove and stove pipe; and on night, when the house was left unwatched, they remov ed a large number of the windows from the house, and secreted them in the neighboring woods. But through the assistance of divine grace, we continued our meeting

men of the town, the town treasurer, the overseers of the and made it both delicious and nourishing. All the Bish time publish a decent reply.

acquainted in our last, with the schism which has taken fulness to the church. place in the Presbyterian Church This schism has ac- The doings of the Conference being yet in an unfinishtually existed for a year or two, the present division of ed state, but little ought to be said concerning them.

uine, orthodox, constitutional General Assembly of the acter, because they attended or encouraged the Utica Presbyterian Church; and upon this assumption regular- Convention, &c. What will be the report on these cases, ly proceed in all their business, each body denominating and what action Conference will take upon the subject, he other a secession. The Presbyterian, printed at is altogether problematical. takes a non-committal position, denominating the Old heard much of the speaker before, and my expectation and in the New 142.

# SLAVERY A GREAT BLESSING.

The late Southern Convention of Merchants have made

the following most singular declaration to the world. "Of all the social conditions of man, the most favorabl to the development of the cardinal virtues of the heart and the noblest faculties of the soul—to the promotion of private happiness and public prosperity, is that of SLAVE HOLDING COMMUNITIES under free political institu-

velopment of the cardinal virtues of the heart and the noblest faculties of the soul—to the promotion of private happiness and public prosperity?" For, let it be remembered, that the inhabitants of Africa have just as good a right to come here and steal away American citizens and make slaves of them, as we have to go to Africa and steal away her children. Or, they have just as good a right to make slaves of us here, as we have to make slave of them. Should it be said that the whites have law or their side, we reply, that, to be equal with them, the blacks, when they become the most numerous, have only to make just such laws, substituting the word " white

But is it not really astonishing, that Southern people should be so wilfully blind, as to place the South above the North, in respect to "the cardinal virtues, the nobles faculties of the soul, and private and public prosperity? We cannot begin to contrast the two portions, for w should hardly know where to end. Suffice it to say, that some of the most intelligent statesmen of the South have themselves drawn the contrast with a masterly hand Mr. Preston, member of Congress from S. C., visited the North a year or two since, and upon his return, at a neeting to contemplate the construction of a rail-road made a most eloquent speech upon the superior intelligence, enterprise and prosperity of the North. This speech was published in the Herald, but we are not able to direct our readers to the date.

A GENTLE HINT .- When ministers preach charity sermons, or plead earnestly for money for benevolent purposes, it will always have a good effect for them to contribute something themselves, and to do it, if possible before the box is carried to others. We believe example in this case to have a most powerful influence. If it be said, that ministers generally are not able to contribute, we reply, they are able to contribute something, and it will always make a beneficial impression upon the people

DESTRUCTION OF PENNSYLVANIA HALL. We have reason to think from all accounts, that but little effort was made by the city authorities of Philadelphia, to arrest its mad proceedings.

Many of the political papers have stated that the cause of this popular outbreak, was the walking of white and colored people arm in arm in Chesnut Street, during the hours of fashionable promenading. The Liberator flatly contradicts these assertions, states that they are purely fabulous, and coined for the basest of purposes. Not one of the Philadelphia papers mentions such an occurrence A lady in Philadelphia writes that the Hall, on the afternoon preceding its destruction, was occupied by convention of ladies, and that, as they were retiring, the mob assaulted them with stones, and severely injured one

lady. Rev. G. Storrs was to have lectured that evening. The destruction of that Hall is an occurrence deeply disgraceful to the City of Philadelphia. We believe those immediately engaged in its destruction, to have been comparatively ignorant men, who were impelled to their deeds of violence and arson, by representations directly calculated to rouse in the breast of such men rage and madness, leading them to deeds of ruthless violence. If we could trace the spirit which actuates these mobs from the immediate actors to their origin, we should find in most cases, that the actors are only the agents of a class who stand and look on, not only with unconcern, but frequent-

It is well there is a law of the State providing for the restitution of property destroyed by mobs; for what can tute condition of the place with respect to preaching, and be plainer, than that a government which will not defend

THE SABBATH SCHOOL MESSENGER .- The fire number of the second volume is before us Like the preceding numbers, its contents present excellent instruc-tion to children in an entertaining manner. We are "At our first lectures in the place, lew attended; but pleased to hear that it is well patronized, and to know that it deserves to be, by fully sustaining its high charac to bring them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord.

#### Correspondence of the Herald. MEETINGS IN NEW YORK CITY.

New York, May 23, 1838.

BROTHER BROWN-Since my arrival in this city on Friday morning last, I have enjoyed a rich feast. The doings of the New York Conference, now in session Sometime in the month of April, we received a news- here, the meeting among its members of many old and paper printed at Brattleborough, Vt., and called the Ver- dear friends, the various anniversaries, and the number mont Phanix, which contains over a column of matter, of good sermons, addresses, &c., which I have heard, chiefly in reply to this letter, and signed by the select- seem to have prepared this feast with abundant variety, poor, a justice of the peace, town clerk, and constable. ops of our Church, excepting Bishop Roberts, are now in The paper has been sent to us with a request to copy it; the city, and in turn preside at the sessions of the Conbut we must respectfully decline. We would have cheer- ference. They are in usual good health. Here I saw fully published a decent reply, but cannot make space some of the old superannuated members, who were among such a low, illiterate and scurrilous exhibition of the first to enter the work in the early history of Methospleen; and we are much surprised that the town officers dism in this country. In the proceedings of the Conferof Vernon should have put their names to such a production ence they seemed to take a lively interest, and I thought tion, which does not even contradict a single statement that possibly for the last time they met their brethren made by Mr. Webster, and even admits the truth of that in Conference, and like Simeon, they had come to give respecting the carrying off of the windows? If Mr. their last blessing, and then to die. The less aged and Webster has not made a correct statement, we will at any active members of the Conference, are generally men of deep piety, acknowledged wisdom, and superior talent; and so far as we might judge, the junior members are THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY .- Our readers were made ornaments to the ministry, and qualified for eminent use-

the General Assembly, being only its full development. Some of the members who are abolitionists, have been Both divisions claim to be the regularly organized, gen- referred to a committee in the examination of their char-

Philadelphia, states that the New School could not have On Friday evening last, I attended the anniversary of adopted a course which would have more effectually cut the Young Men's Missionary Society, auxiliary to the them off from all legal claims upon the name or property the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, and held in of the Presbyterian Church. The New York Evangelist the large church in Green street. Long before the time on the contrary, after having described the movements of of service, the church was very much crowded, and the New School says,-The manner of the organization. great numbers went away, because unable even to get therefore, shows which is the true Assembly, even apart to the door of the place. Bishop Morris presided. A from the previous question, respecting the constitutional- sermon was preached on the occasion by Rev. Professo ity of the exsciuling acts of last year. The N. Y. Observer H. B. Bascom, of Augusta College, Kentucky. I had School body The [Orthodox] General Assembly, and the were raised unusually high. I was prepared to be car New, The [Constitutional] General Assembly. We do ried away in spite of myself; but the half was not told not know the number of members in each body, but as me,—I listened, and wondered, and admired. His lannear as we can ascertain, there are in the Old School 150, guage was chaste and vigorous, his delivery impressive, his reasoning conclusive, and his imagery at times most sublime. I wondered, as a lady remarked, " whether he spoke of the same heaven and hell of which I had so often heard." A collection amounting to about \$300 was taken up, and subscriptions and pledges were received to the amount of about fourteen hundred dollars, for building a church in Buenos Avres.

On Sabbath morning, each of the Bishops preached in some of our churches in the city. I listened to a sermon by Bishop Andrew, it the Green St. Church, after which Suppose in process of time-and the thing is far from those who had been recently elected to the order of el-

cation, combined with depth of thought and propriety of of interest. We have heard of instances, where et esting and profitable.

parent Missionary Society. Bishop Soule presided. After This is giving a paltry strife preference to morality as the usual introductory exercises, the meeting was address- good order; a thing above which every professor oughts ed by Rev. T. T. Johnson, a missionary from Missouri, feel himself, belong to what Church he may, who gave us an account of the first introduction of the 3. Should we as Christians, support men by vote i who gave us an account of the first introduction of the gospel (about seven years since) among one of the far town officers, who are members of churches in gost town officers. This account, so full of evidence of the power of the gospel and its efficacy to save even the degraded red man, produced a thrilling effect. Upon looking around me. I saw but few dry eves in the congregation. around me, I saw but few dry eyes in the congregation. political sentiments? He then introduced a converted Shawnee, who spoke to the audience in his native tongue, Br. Johnson interpreting there are any professors of religion who do not do this as he proceeded. We had not, however, to wait for the If so, "Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets interpretation to know his meaning, for by his gesture, intonation and feeling, we understood quite easily what he meant. He was a natural orator. Brother E. T. Taylor, from our own city, then addressed us at some length, parts of our country, the Germans are a numerous class in his usual happy style. He was followed by Rev. J. A. Collins, of the Baltimore Conference. The only objection A mission has recently been established among those res to this meeting was the protracted length, and number of ident in the vicinity of Cincinnati, and as we are inform the addresses; the last speaker did not finish till about a ed by the South Western Christian Advocate, a we quarter past 10 o'clock. I have not heard the amount of

There have been two or three Sabbath School Anniversaries, all of which were characterized by interesting exercises. Other meetings are to be held during the week, which will doubtless be as interesting as those which have passed; but of these you will hear more.

Adieu.

MOVEMENT IN NEW HAMPSHIRE .- A memorial written in an excellent spirit, and covering almost the entire ground contemplated by the friends of temperance, has been sent to every town in New Hampshire for signatures, praying legislative action at the approaching the permanent documents of the American Temperate session of the Legislature of that State. May success attend the enterprise.

THE QUESTION SETTLED.

Some writers among us at the North, have been very severely censured, for denominating the Southern slaves heathen. This would seem to be not a very inappropriate term, when they are thus denominated by southern gentlemen themselves. A writer in the Charleston Observer, in giving a description of the anniversary of the S. C. Conference Missionary Society, at the late session of that Conference, uses the following language:

"I do not object to sending from our denomination, from the synod of South Carolina and Georgia, eight or ten thousand dollars a year to the heathen abroad; far from it. But may it not be asked, whether we are doing our duty to the heathen at home? How much money is contributed for the purpose of sending the Gospel to the destitute negroes in the midst of us? Do we do our duty in just proportion? We ought to do the one, and not leave the other undone. Our Methodist brethren of this State do not feel able to contribute any funds from their society here to the parent Board at the North, which sends missionaries abroad, because they appropriate all their receipts to home missions. It is all one and the same work. But we take good care of our neighbors abroad, and pass by those at home. I make these remarks, because we ought to consider the course we are pursuing, and do more for the black man than we are doing. And our sincere hope is, that the meeting of the Missionary Society of the Conference in Columbia, may be made known abroad over all our southern country, and stimulate to the same well-doing."

We hope so too; for it is impossible to elevate the politi-We hope so too; for it is impossible to elevate the political, civil, social, moral, or religious condition of the slave, without in the same proportion hastening the day of his emancipation. If you make a Christian of him, you make him a man of prayer; and although he at the same time becomes more industrious and more obedient, yet the embracing of the religion or ourse, and the shedding abroad of a Saviour's love in his heart, will never make him love slavery. His supplications will ascend to heaven for deliverance, and God will hear those supplications, as he did in ancient times. We read in his word that the children of Israel sighed by reason of the bondage, and they cried; and their cry came up unto God, by eason of the bondage, and God heard their groaning. And he looked upon them, and had respect unto them. And when he appeared to Moses in the burning bush, he said, I have heard their cry by reason of their taskmasters, and I know their sorrows

LANGUAGE OF THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS .- Among many interesting topics in one of the most interesting missionary books ever published, namely, Williams' Missionary Enterprises in the South Sea Islands, is that, treating of the language of these Islands. The dialects are eight in number, and differ a little from each other, though they all agree in one point, and that is, every word just prejudice having been created against him, and about ters in any one of the dialects is fifteen; in most, it is which is calculated to do him "cruel injustice." To us, in each, ends with a vowel. The largest number of lettheir thoughts, on emotions, or to describe any of the qualtheir thoughts, on emotions, or to describe any of the qualities of matter with which they are acquainted. A language spoken by savages, would naturally be supposed to be defective in many respects, yet Mr. Williams says, the fact is, contrary to all we might have anticipated, that the Polynesian dialects are remarkably rich admits of the fact is the f the Polynesian dialects are remarkably rich, admit of a I, at this day, might not suffer injustice, the time may the Polynesian dialects are remarkably rich, admit of a great variety of phraseology, abound in turns of peculiar nicety, and are spoken with strict conformity to the most precise grammatical principles. Their pronouns are beautiful to the most other, predicating his claims not upon high and towering other, predicating his claims not upon high and towering the principles.

A short time since, I was dining at Bath, when the lady of the house desired a servant to bring a plate, and politely addressing me, said, "Put your bones upon the plate lic estimation, would select, as his triers, a committee, a committee A short time since, I was dining at Bath, when the lasir." Common as this expression is, it is certainly rather majority of them composed of such political adversaries of ambiguous. In the language of the Polynesians, how-

MR. EDITOR,-Will you please answer the following

without respect to their political sentiments?

Answer. The meaning evidently is, Should we vote for a professor of religion for a town office, in preference to those who are not professors, other things being equal? We reply, that it will not do to make a profession of religion a test for office, especially in this country, where the desire for office (if we except that for riches) seems to be the ruling passion. If men saw that by making a profession of religion, they could the more readily acquire office, many would not hesitate to do so, who now do not dream of it. The impression should always be kept up, that men are to gain nothing in a worldly point, by making a profession of religion. A man therefore, is not to be rejected, or preferred simply on account of his religjous sentiments.

2. Should we as Christians, support men for office, in town, who are temperance men, strictly so, and well qualified, in preference to men who do not belong to the temperance society, who are no better qualified for the same

expression, which render his sermons exceedingly intertemperance man of their own politics, sooner than for, On Monday evening I attended the anniversary of the temperance candidate belonging to the opposite party.

Answer. Yes-Yes .- Is it possible, Mr. Subscriber Askelon.'

RELIGIOUS PAPER FOR THE GERMANS.—In som many of whom are members of the Methodist Church educated German of superior talents and great piety, from one of the German States, has become a most efficie Methodist preacher among them.

It is in contemplation to establish a religious newspaper in Cincinnati, under the patronage of the Methodist E. Church, to be printed in the German, and called the German Christian Advocate. We hope it will succeed and prove to be a preliminary step to the introduction Methodism into Germany.

A NOBLE ENTERPRISE .- Under the patronage of the American Tract Society, the History of the Temperane Reformation, prepared by the Rev. Thomas Baird, from Society, has been translated into the French and printed also into the Dutch and printed in Holland, in the Ger man at Berlin, in the Swedish at Stockholm, and in the Russian at Moscow, with a prospect of its being trans. lated into the Hungarian. The Society has recently ap propriated \$1000 to the furtherance of the work.

#### A NEW WORK.

THE CONVERT'S GUIDE AND PREACHER'S ASSIST ANT is just published and for sale at the Methodist Boo Store, 32 Washington street. It is a book of 246 page royal 16 mo. Price 621 cents with a liberal discount wholesale purchasers.

" It is called the CONVERT'S GUIDE, because it is de signed to take the young Christian, from his conversion through the principal subsequent duties of the Christian life; and it is called the Preacher's Assistant because it is designed to give the needed instruction on the motionportant Christian duties, in the absence of the paster, and to say those things which he would say were h present.

I need not argue the importance of such a work. It has been felt and expressed.

The fact that the Convert's Guide is by REV. T. MER. RITT, author of that blessed little book, the "Christian's Manual," is one good evidence that this is the work want ed among us. That such is the case, I am persuade from having read the book with the strictest care.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE .- The House of Representative

That is, they declare that the law which says that a man shall not yote because he is black is a good law, and must be continued. Heaven be pressed, that we are sufficiently emerged from a prejudice and a folly worthy only of the spirit of the dark ages, as to have no such law in

onary Society in Trumbull County, Ohio, containing only eighteen members, has recently forwarded to the Upper Mississippi Mission, a box of clothing valued at one hundred and twenty-three dollars.

SPEECH OF MR. GRAVES IN CONGRESS.

ON THE DUEL DEBATE, APRIL 30th. We presume our readers would like to see what kind of a speech Mr. Graves would make in Congress, in relation to the duel. We have not room for all of it but we present a part, to which we append a few notes. In the first part of his speech, he speaks strongly against an unthe untair, partial, and garbled statement of the evidence, such complaints as these seem strange, coming from a

tifully complete, having several remarkable and valuable genius, lofty and unimpeachable patriotism, and unquestionable integrity, but upon low party spirit; perhaps as an illustration of this.

A short time since, I was dining at Bath, when the latest and the control of the the obnoxious member, as had shown the greatest avidity ever, there would be no such ambiguity, for they have two pronouns to express the difference, namely tooe and taoe; the former of which would have been used if my own bones were meant, and the latter, if those of the pheasant, of which I had been partaking.

The committee rooms of this Capital to rule or law, which might be thought by them expedient? Though I was notified that I might attend and cross-

MR. EDITOR,—Will you please answer the following questions?

1. Should we as Christians, support men by vote for town officers, who are Christians, and men of good talents, and are well qualified, in preference to men who are not Christians, and are no better qualified for the same office, without respect to their political sentiments?

Though I was notified that I might attend and covering the same of the examine the witnesses, I supposed the privilege was extended by the courtesy of the committee was most closely connected with the other party, to enable us to see that no injustice was done to either party in the investigation of the subject. I thought the committee was raised, so far as members were concerned, mittee was raised, so far as members were concerned. ittee was raised, so far as members were cononly to investigate the subject, and report the facts of the case to the House, in the view of setting right the ten thousand false reports that were overspreading the country, and of furnishing the basis of a law to prevent the retry, and of furnishing the basis of a law to prevent the currence of such affairs. I never had any notice, or entertained the most remote apprehension, that the committee contemplated a proceeding against me, until the saturation of the contemplated approach to me, that I had been arraigned, tried, and found guilty. And that a resolution was to be offered to the House to impose upon me the theaviest punishment in its power to inflict—an expulsion from this house as unworthy to hold a seat here. from this house as unworthy to hold a seat here. Whet from this house as unworthy to hold a seat here all these things were communicated to me, Mr. Speaker, all these things were communicated to me, Mr. Speaker, and the season of the season my surprise may be better imagined than expressed. (b)

Deal out to me equal handed justice, and I shall quiet

and it shall quiet

be a shall quiet.

bas dut to whatever fate may be assigned me by public opinion: a tribunal to whose behests, on the subject that has given rise to this proceeding, not only the dreatest and dividual who now addresses you, but the greatest and best men\* that have adorned the annals of British and

ified, in preference to men who do not belong to the temperance society, who are no better qualified for the same office, without reference to their political sentiments?

\*\*From an address recently delivered by Mr. Buckingham in Parliament, upon the subject of providing by law for the more effectiament, upon the subject of providing by law for the more effectiament, upon the subject of providing by law for the more effectiament, upon the subject of providing by law for the more effectiament, upon the subject of providing by law for the more effectiant all suppression of duelling, it is stated that 172 duels were fought in all suppression of duelling, it is stated that 172 duels were fought in all suppression of duelling, it is stated that 172 duels were fought in all suppression of duelling, it is stated that 172 duels were fought in all suppression of duelling, it is stated that 172 duels were fought in all suppression of duelling, it is stated that 172 duels were fought in all suppression of duelling, it is stated that 172 duels were fought in all suppression of duelling, it is stated that 172 duels were fought in all suppression of duelling, it is stated that 172 duels were fought in all suppression of duelling, it is stated that 172 duels were fought in all suppression of duelling, it is stated that 172 duels were fought in all suppression of duelling, it is stated that 172 duels were fought in all suppression of duelling, it is stated that 172 duels were fought in all suppression of duelling, it is stated that 172 duels were fought in all suppression of duelling, it is stated that 172 duels were fought in all suppression of duelling, it is stated that 172 duels were involved the Dukes of York, Norfolk, and Richmond, Lards were involved the Dukes of York, Norfolk, and Richmond, Lards were involved the Dukes of York, Norfolk, and Richmond, Lards were involved the Dukes of York, Norfolk, and Richmond, Lards were involved the Dukes of York, Norfolk, and Richmond, Lards were involved the Dukes of York, Norfolk

MAY 30, 1838. American history in the present age have been

American history in the present age have to bow in humble submission (c) to bow in humble submission (c) Whenever it shall be the pleasure of this raign me, I shall claim my legal and constituted being tried by my peers, the members of of being tried by my peers, the members of here in this Hall, in open day, and in view of bled public. I shall also claim to confront acceled to testify against me, and requ called to testify against me, and requested to testify against me, and requested the members of this house, and who should not only hear the testing. ness the manner and spirit in which it is witness the manner and spirit in which it is a I should do injustice to myself, were I without saying that I was not conscious, at it I had invaded the privileges of this House. Was especially careful to preserve them. I find, being connected with a duel, either as that, reining connected with a duet, either as second, when a member is a principal, tec volves all alike in a breach of privilege. Sy volved in the commencement of this unfortunity nocently. I never conceived it possible that aguences would have devolved on me, whe become the bearer of that ill tated not I should never have taken on myself the task I am not, and never have been, the advocat I am not, and never have been, the advocate octat and unchristian practice of duelling. I up to this day, fired a duelling pistol. Not any when I went to the field, I never took in my hand in view of a duel. Public opin cally the paramount law of the Jand; ever both human and divine, ceases to be observed ers and perishes in contact with it. (d) It we mount law of this nation and of this House the under the penalty of dishonor, to subject me code which impelled me unwillingly into the fair. Upon the heads of this nation, and at this House, rests the blood with which my hands have been stained. (e)

(a) Here we see that Mr. Graves is labor ost mischievous misapprehension. He exhi ing of a man, conscious of innocence and i visited by the malignity," and suffering un secutions of " political adversaries." This is venient way to sooth his conscience, and abattention from his guilt. But it will never so

(b) What a pompous exhibition is here m rise and astonishment" that he had been of the death of Mr. Cilley-a fact which knows, and which he himself admits, in the of his remarks. Suppose he were to be peers," does he suppose that they would short of finding him guilty? What then is the

(c) What will the virtuous people of this to this! Will they admit that they are " how in humble submission" to the prepostero inable doctrine, that men who fight duels. honorable men? Never! They will just a that the tenants of State Prisons and Hous tion are good and honorable men. He decla fear of public opinion. In what estimation d ican people hold Aaron Burr? He was miserable outcast, and this is the estimation Graves will be held, unless by confession, re humility, he endeavors to retrieve his chara-

(d) It seems then, that Mr. Graves felt le to obey the demands of a false code of hor ence to any law, human or divine! This sentiment, and the man who utters it, or be no more fit to be a member of Congress, tha man. "The paramount law of the nation House?" Is this possible? What are we ciple, but a community of murderers?

(e) Mr. Graves speaks of having been for penalty of dishonor, to his course. But 1 he man must be in common sense to su avoided dishonor by his proceedings. He speaks of his "unfortunate hands."

the "ill-fated note." But how can this be think, according to his own reasoning, that consider himself a fortunate man by falling pany of such renowned duellists as he sp have adorned the annals of British and An in the present age," and of being considere munity as a very brave and honorable man

His last sentence is a most remarkable de declares himself innocent by throwing the terrible deed upon the "heads of this nat doors of the House." To this charge, th plead guilty. Upon his own defenceless

We confess that in our comments in duel, we have been severe. It is necess be so. The political papers do not treat t partially. One party blames Mr. Graves, Cilley. We blame both. Mr. Graves is for challenging a man to mortal combat wh jured him. Mr. Cihey was deeply guilty the challenge. Public opinion among not require him to do so, and we do does in any part of the country.

GRAHAM ON EPIDEMIC DISEASES book of 125 pages, containing a Lecture on eases generally, and particularly the Spas with an appendix embracing several testi

review of Beaumont's experiments on the The Lecture on Cholera gives the caus reatment of that dreadful disorder, expre respecting its contagious character, and t

upon the means of prevention. Abating something for the turgid style which predominates in his lectures as wel ings, the book is worthy the attention of the Published by D. Cambell, No 9, Washi

BATHING. The season has now arrived when frequent only indispensably necessary to clean it may be considered a real luxury—a lux should think no one who could avail hims deny himself. But after all, by how few Notwithstanding the unanswerable arg have, both in ancient and modern times be show that health is intimately connected ness, and that cleanliness cannot be prefrequent ablutions of the entire body, stil most entirely neglect this excellent practi

A most salutary influence is produced by frequent bathing, and the effect is no le eneficial upon the mind. There is alway ble complacency and self-respect, consequ sciousness of one's own purity of heart and something like this pervades the feelings o stantly maintains purity of the body. We one who is in the habit of daily bathing, if

But objections are raised. It is said to l -the distance to the river or pond is too g city it costs too much to go to the bath-he s no other suitable place-or, there is n water is too cold; so we might continue, end to excuses, where there is no dispositi But all these difficulties vanish when a d once formed.

Let us suggest something which will m every one. Take a bowl, or bucket of w com, and having prepared yourself with wash your body all over in the morning rise. Take the face and neck first, then hard with a rough towel; then the arms, ceed, alternately washing and rubbing, til the body. The whole time occupied need or 20 minutes. You will find it a most d cise, and when dressed, you will be bright happy. Thousands of persons within two past have adopted this practice, and continu be well as summer, among whom is the wi Antiquities from Greece and Rome.—We find in a Paris paper the following piece of news:

The American commodore Elliot has, on board the

onstitution, at Malia, a large collection of very curious

The most curious articles in this collection are two sar-

Barbadoes .- The New Haven Herald gives the fol-

cit terms. The executive council, on the 17th of April

s a general expression of joy and congratulation.

Recipe for the Catarrh .- Take the root of Sanguisorbia

this world's goods, committed suicide at Farrington, N.Y. only fifteen days after marriage, being impelled to

the fatal deed by discovering that her husband was

The sense of the degradation that would fall upon her

ousehold, and the sad prospect of the misery and wretch-dness she would be obliged to suffer at the hands of one

whom she had reposed unlimited confidence, with

whom, in an evil hour, she cutrusted her happiness, and by whom she had been so grossly deceived, proved to

ner reason, and hurried her to a premature grave.

How many thousands that the public know not of, have

Supreme Court, made his escape out of the pris-

South Carolina .- Gov. Butler, of South Carolina, ha

to take into consideration the disaster which has recently

A case was recently tried before the county court a Sutland, in which a Miss Munson recovered \$1425 of a

Mr. Hastings, for a breach of marriage contract. The principal feature in the case was the charge of the judge.

as good evidence of intended marriage as a special con

The Austrian Observer is full of eulogiums on the lib-

The Austrian Observer is full of eulogiums on the lu-eral conduct of the Jews of Peste, who, when the dearth was at the greatest, procured a quantity of flour and bread, and distributed 3500 loaves among the distressed inhabitants, without distinction of religion, besides giving

Excursion to Stonington .- The Proprietors of the

dence the use of their road and cars for an excursion to Stonington and back, on a day to be fixed-the fare to be

paid as a donation for the relief of the sufferers by the fire

U. S. Senator from Connecticut.-Gen. Dennis Kim U. S. Senator from Connecticut.—Gen. Dennis Kimberly of New Haven, was on Wednesday elected to the Senate of the United States, by the Legislature of Connecticut, for the term of six years from the 4th of March next. He succeeds John M. Niles.—Transcript.

Gov. Hill has nominated Levi Woodbury to be Chief

Justice of the Superior Court of Judicature of N. Hampshire. Mr. W. will probably resign the office of Secretary of the Treasury, and his \$6000 salary, for the Chief Justiceship of New Hampshire and a salary of \$1400.—

Fire at Sanbornton .- On Tuesday night, the 15th inst

fire broke out in the store of Messrs. Gerrish & Moore,

at Sanbornton bridge, which, with its contents, was de

eral other stores, shops, houses and other buildings. The

geological surveys are now in progress, under direction of their respective legislatures.

We learn from the Hampshire Gazette, that the fee

peach trees which have escaped the severity of two or three winters previous to the last, promise an abundant

harvest. Apples, pears and cherries also promise well. Tie Doloureux .- We learn from the French scientific journals, that M. Magendie continues to obtain the happi-

case of dreadful suffering, in which the patient had long been forced, from the pain of speaking, to express his desires by writing, six applications to the nerve entirely removed a malady of three years duration.—Atlas.

stroyed, and also three or four dwelling hou

loss is estimated at \$15,000.

onington Railroad have offered to the citizens of Provi-

he keeper, and made his escape.

thirty-three died of drunkenness.

arge supplies of meat and money.

Lowell Jour.

welfare of the State.

tiquities, which he has taken during his cruise

warped by political passion and prejudice, and by motives of interest. We have heard of instances, where even members of the Methodist Church have voted for an and temperance man of their own politics, sooner than for mperance candidate belonging to the opposite party This is giving a paltry strife preference to morality and good order; a thing above which every professor ought to feel himself, belong to what Church he may.

3. Should we as Christian, support men by vote for town officers, who are members of churches in good standing, are members of the temperance society, and men of good talents, and well qualified, in preference to men who are not pious, who oppose tempera dom go to any religious meeting, without reference to the A SUBSCRIBER.

Answer. Yes-Yes .- Is it possible, Mr. Subscriber there are any professors of religion who do not do this? If so, " Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of

RELIGIOUS PAPER FOR THE GERMANS .- In some parts of our country, the Germans are a numerous class, many of whom are members of the Methodist Church. A mission has recently been established among those res. ident in the vicinity of Cincinnati, and as we are inform ed by the South Western Christian Advocate, a well educated German of superior talents and great piety, from one of the German States, has become a most efficient Methodist preacher among them.

It is in contemplation to establish a religious newspaper in Cincinnati, under the patronage of the Methodist E. Church, to be printed in the German, and called the German Christian Advocate. We hope it will succeed, and prove to be a preliminary step to the introduction of

A NOBLE ENTERPRISE .- Under the patronage of the American Tract Society, the History of the Temperance Reformation, prepared by the Rev. Thomas Baird, from the permanent documents of the American Temperance Society, has been translated into the French and printed, also into the Dutch and printed in Holland, in the Ger man at Berlin, in the Swedish at Stockholm, and in the Russian at Moscow, with a prospect of its being trans. lated into the Hungarian. The Society has recently appropriated \$1000 to the furtherance of the work.

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I need not argue the importance of such a work. It has been felt and expressed.

The fact that the Convert's Guide is by REV. T. MER-RITT, author of that blessed little book, the "Christian's Manual," is one good evidence that this is the work wanted among us. That such is the case, I am persuaded from having read the book with the strictest care.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.—The House of Representatives of Connecticut by a vote of 165 to 33, have refused to recommend the expunging of the word "white" in that clause of the constitution which specifies who shall be entitled to vote .- New York Journal of Commerce

That is, they declare that the law which says that a mon shall not yote because he is black is a good law, and must be continued. Heaven be praised, that we are sufficiently emerged from a prejudice and a folly worthy only of the spirit of the dark ages, as to have no such law in Massachusetts.

AN EXAMPLE FOR THE LADIES .- A female Mi sionary Society in Trumbull County, Ohio, containing only eighteen members, has recently forwarded to the Upper Mississippi Mission, a box of clothing valued at one hundred and twenty-three deliars.

#### SPEECH OF MR. GRAVES IN CONGRESS. ON THE DUEL DEBATE, APRIL 30th.

We presume our readers would like to see what kind of a speech Mr. Graves would make in Congress, in re lation to the duel. We have not room for all of it but we present a part, to which we append a few notes. In the first part of his speech, he speaks strongly against an unjust prejudice having been created against him, and about the untair, partial, and garbled statement of the evidence, which is calculated to do him " cruel injustice." To us, such complaints as these seem strange, coming from a

convicted and self-confessed murderer. Whenever proceedings are instituted against me, I shall claim all the rights which the constitution of my coand the rules of this house guaranty to me. I shall objet to be tried by a committee holding its secret sessions one of the committee rooms of this Capitol. For, thoug I, at this day, might not suffer injustice, the time may come when it would be quoted as a fatally dangerous precedent. Yes, sir, the time possibly may come when that high seat which you now occupy, may be reached by another, predicating his claims not upon high and towering genius, lofty and unimpeachable patriotism, and unquestionable integrity, but upon low party spirit; perhaps as the unscrupulous organ of a lawless majority, cident may have thrown into this Hall, and who, when it became the purposes of his party to rid themselves of an po-late lic estimation, would select, as his triers, a committee, majority of them composed of such political adversaries of majority of them composed to the obnoxious member, as had shown the greatest avinuy the obnoxious member and the properties of the pr to rule or law, which might be thought by them expedi

Though I was notified that I might attend and crossexamine the witnesses, I supposed the privilege was ex-tended by the courtesy of the committee to me and to him who was most closely connected with the other party, to enable us to see that no injustice was done to either party in the investigation of the subject. I thought the com mittee was raised, so far as members were concarned, only to investigate the subject, and report the facts of the case to the House, in the view of setting right the ten thousand false reports that were overspreading the country, and of furnishing the basis of a law to prevent the recurrence of such affairs. I never had any no currence of such affairs. I never had any notice, of the certained the most remote apprehension, that the committee contemplated a proceeding against me, until the astounding fact was announced to me, that I had been arraigned, tried, and found guilty. And that a resolution was to be offered to the House to impose upon me the heaviest punishment in its power to inflict—an expulsion from this house as unworthy to hold a seat here. When all these things were communicated to me, Mr. Speaker, and the seathers were communicated to me, Mr. Speaker, and the seathers were communicated to me, Mr. Speaker, and the seathers were communicated to me, Mr. Speaker, and the seathers were communicated to me, Mr. Speaker, and the seathers were communicated to me, Mr. Speaker, and the seathers were communicated to me, that I had been arraigned. all these things were communicated to me, Mr. Speaker my surprise may be better imagined than expressed. (6
Deal out to me equal handed justice, and I shall qui opinion: a tribunal to whose behests, on the subject that has given rise to this proceeding, not only the humble individual who now addresses you, but the greatest and best men\* that have adorned the annals of British and ly submit to whatever fate may be assigned me by P

\* From an address recently delivered by Mr. Buckingham in Parliament, upon the subject of providing by law for the more effects also provided by law for the more effects and suppression of duelling, it is stated that 172 duels were fought in Great Britain, during the reign of George the 3d; in which, among a great number of other public and distinguished gentlement, among a great number of other public and distinguished gentlement, were involved the Dukes of York, Norfolk, and Richmond, Lords Shelhurne, Townsend, Belmont, Tabut, Lauderdale, Malden, Camelford, Faget, Castlereagh, Belgrave, and Turney, also Burden, Fox, Sheridan, Canning and Pitt.

American history in the present age have been compelled fore speaks from experience. These persons could not be been been been compelled fore speaks from experience.

bow in humble submission (c)
whenever it shall be the pleasure of this house to arthe manner and spirit in which it is delivered. olred in the commencement of this unfortunate affair in- independent, and hold up his head amid friends and foes. olved in the commencement of this discontinuous concerned it possible that such consequences would have devolved on me, when I consentbecome the bearer of that ill tated note, otherwise bould never have taken on myself the task.

am not, and never have been, the advocate of the anti-neal and unchristian practice of duelling. I have never, of to this day, fired a duelling pistol. Nor, until the siy when I went to the field, I never took any weapon in my hand in view of a duel. Public opinion is practially the paramount law of the land; every other law, both human and divine, ceases to be observed; yea, withers and perishes in contact with it. (d) It was this paramount of this contact with it. (d) It was this paramount of this contact with it. and perishes in contact with it. (a) It was this para-bount law of this nation and of this House that forced me, ander the penalty of dishonor, to subject myself to the ode which impelled me unwillingly into this tragical af- \$1000,-Atlas.

enient way to sooth his conscience, and abstract public who set fire to the Hall. elention from his guilt. But it will never succeed.

honorable men? Never! They will just as soon admit them, and kept them in subjection. that the tenants of State Prisons and Houses of Correc- that a number were taken to the watch-house. tion are good and honorable men. He declares he has no miserable outcast, and this is the estimation in which Mr. Graves will be held, unless by confession, repentance and humility, he endeavors to retrieve his character.

(d) It seems then, that Mr. Graves felt himself bound to obey the demands of a false code of honor, in preference to any law, human or divine! This is a shocking antiment, and the man who utters it, or believes in it, is no more fit to be a member of Congress, than a highwayman. "The paramount law of the nation, and of the ciple, but a community of murderers?

(c) Mr. Graves speaks of having been forced, under the penalty of dishonor, to his course. But how deficient the man must be in common sense to suppose he has woided dishonor by his proceedings.

He speaks of his "unfortunate hands," and above, of the "ill-fated note." But how can this be? We should think, according to his own reasoning, that he ought to mnsider himself a fortunate man by falling into the commny of such renowned duellists as he speaks of, " who have adorned the annals of British and American history in the present age," and of being considered by the community as a very brave and honorable man.

His last sentence is a most remarkable declaration. He declares himself innocent by throwing the guilt of his terrible deed upon the "heads of this nation, and at the doors of the House." To this charge, they will never plead guilty. Upon his own defenceless head will that guilt rest.

duel, we have been severe. It is necessary we should be so. The political papers do not treat the subject impartially. One party blames Mr. Graves, the other Mr. We blame both. Mr. Graves is deeply guilty br challenging a man to mortal combat who had never in-Cilley was deeply guilty for accepting the challenge. Public opinion among his constituents did not require him to do so, and we doubt whether it does in any part of the country.

GRAHAM ON EPIDEMIC DISEASES.—This is a bound The institution seems to be well sustained. book of 125 pages, containing a Lecture on Epidemic Diseases generally, and particularly the Spasmodic Cholera, with an appendix embracing several testimonials, and a review of Beaumont's experiments on the gastric juice. The Lecture on Cholera gives the causes, nature, and treatment of that dreadful disorder, expresses an opinion respecting its contagious character, and treats at length

upon the means of prevention. ings, the book is worthy the attention of the community. Published by D. Cambell, No 9, Washington Street.

# BATHING.

The season has now arrived when frequent bathing is lot only indispensably necessary to cleanliness, but when I may be considered a real luxury—a luxury which we hould think no one who could avail himself of it, would deny himself. But after all, by how few it is practised. Notwithstanding the unanswerable arguments which have, both in ancient and modern times been adduced to thow that health is intimately connected with cleanlihess, and that cleanliness cannot be preserved without frequent ablutions of the entire body, still, thousands alnost entirely neglect this excellent practice.

A most salutary influence is produced upon the body by frequent bathing, and the effect is no less salutary and eneficial upon the mind. There is always an indefinabe complacency and self-respect, consequent upon a con- than males. ciousness of one's own purity of heart and purpose; and omething like this pervades the feelings of him who con-Mantly maintains purity of the body. We appeal to every me who is in the habit of daily bathing, if this is not true. Who is in the habit of daily bathing, if this is not true.

But objections are raised. It is said to be inconvenient the distance to the river or pond is too great—or, in the the distance to the river or pond is too great-or, in the

tery one. Take a bowl, or bucket of water into your mom, and having prepared yourself with a good sponge, was your body all over in the morning when you first fise. Take the face and neck first, then wipe yourself hard with a rough towel; then the arms, and thus proceed, alternately washing and rubbing, till you complete the body. The whole time occupied need not exceed 15 and morning when you first fise. Take the face and neck first, then wipe yourself hard with a rough towel; then the arms, and thus proceed, alternately washing and rubbing, till you complete the body. The whole time occupied need not exceed 15 and the property of the next session. Such are not the doings of a wise and enlightened Legislature, which aims at the public work promptly, faithfully and executing the public work promptly. The Congress of the United States at the present time bears a closer resemblance to an arena for demanagement of the next session. Such are not the doings of a wise and enlightened Legislature, which aims at the public work promptly, faithfully and executing the public work promptly. The Congress of the United States at the feature of the public work promptly. The congress of the United States at the public work promptly, faithfully and executing the public work promptly, faithfully and executing the public work promptly, faithfully and executing the public work promptly. The Congress of the United States at the feature of the public work promptly. The congress of the United States at the feature of the public work promptly. The congress of the United States at the feature of the public work promptly. The congress of the United States at the public work promptly and promptly promptly and public work promptly and promptly promptly promptly and promptly promptly prom a 20 minutes. You will find it a most delightful exerthe, and when dressed, you will be bright, cheerful and

be easily persuaded to relinquish the practice.

It may be said that many persons engaged in farming, whenever it snall be the pleasure of this house to arrigh me, I shall claim my legal and constitutional right being tried by my peers, the members of this House, and in such mechanical business as is very dusty, would prefer bathing, or washing in this manner at the close of the public. I shall also claim to confront all the witscalled to testify against me, and require them to be scalled to estify against me, and require them to be scalled to testify against me, and require them to is attended to in the morning or not. Is it possible persons can be found, who would prefer going to bed at another with a dirty body, when in twenty or thirty minnight with a dirty body, when in twenty or thirty min-Ishould do injustice to myself, were I to conclude utes they might make themselves perfectly clean and without saying that I was not conscious, at the time, that when the sweet? If it be said there is no time for this, we reply, that it was not considered, at the time, the property of the incorrect and economical in his habitation of the incorrect and economical in his hab

> RIOTERS ARRESTED .- A man named Yeager, said to be of a highly respectable family, has been arrested in Philadelphia on the charge of being concerned in the de-struction of Pennsylvania Hall. A witness testified that he was in the Hall on the night of the conflagration, and saw the prisoner busily engaged in tearing down the blinds, and inciting others to the destruction of the build-

fair. Upon the heads of this nation, and at the doors of this House, rests the blood with which my unfortunate hands have been stained. (6) (a) Here we see that Mr. Graves is laboring under a ing of the building. He exhorts all the Judges, Justices, ont mischievous misapprehension. He exhibits the bear- Sheriffs, Coroners, Constables and other officers in the ing of a man, conscious of innocence and integrity, but State to be attentive and vigilant in bringing the offenders risited by the malignity," and suffering under the per- to justice. The Mayor of the city has also offered a resecutions of "political adversaries." This is a very con- ward of \$2000 for the apprehension of the perpetrators

(b) What a pompous exhibition is here made of "sur- PREVENTION OF MOB VIOLENCE.—On Thursday prise and astonishment" that he had been found guilty evening last, the Marlborough Chapel, recently erected of the death of Mr. Cilley-a fact which all the world in this city as a Free Church, and for free discussion on hows, and which he himself admits, in the last sentence moral subjects, was dedicated. As there was some reaof his remarks. Suppose he were to be tried by his son to apprehend violence, the City Authorities, with a peers," does he suppose that they would do any thing wisdom and promptness which does them the highest hort of finding him guilty? What then is the difference? credit, prepared themselves to defend the property which (c) What will the virtuous people of this country say it was in contemplation to attack, against whatever numothis! Will they admit that they are "compelled to bers might assemble. A large number of persons did low in humble submission" to the preposterous and aboun- collect, were noisy, and exhibited the rabid symptoms of hable doctrine, that men who fight duels, are good and mobocracy, but the strong police power present overawed

We are sorry to see some persons ridicule the Mayor par of public opinion. In what estimation did the Amer. for his movements in preventing violence; but had no ien people hold Aaron Burr? He was considered a preparation been made, and had the Chapel been destroyed, these very persons would have been the first and the loudest to condemn the Mayor. The sound old maxim that an " Ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," was never more applicable than in the case of the

To CORRESPONDENTS .- We are sorry to decline the polite request of our brother, who asks for the publication of a letter from the South, describing the sickness House?" Is this possible? What are we then in prin. and death of a young lady there. We are willing to admit, that to the immediate relatives of the young lady, every word of the account is full of interest, but it can not be so to the great body of the readers of the Herald We will cheerfully published a short biographical notice, if Br. B. will prepare one, or if he has no objection, will prepare one ourselves from the letter.

" A Lover of Truth" will excuse us from the public: tion of his letter, the truth of which we do not in the least doubt, but we have thus far kept aloof from the matter upon which he writes, believing it to be in the hands of those who will manage it well, without any help We respectfully decline the publication of two pieces

of poetry from the same person; one entitled, "I love the Lord," and the other, "Our fellowship is with the Father, and with his Son, Jesus Christ. Will the person who communicated a piece of poetry

for the Herald, entitled " Thoughts on Heaven," signed " J. E. W., Boston," favor us with an interview We have received the first number of the Roston Mussical Gazette, a semimonthly journal, devoted to the

science of music. The prose, poetry and music are ex-Published by Otis, Broaders & Co., 120 Washington St.

Price, \$3 per year. AMENIA SEMINARY .- We have received a catalogue for the winter session of the officers and students of the Seminary at Amenia, N.Y., by which it appears that the number of students was, males 80, females 48-total 128.

THE WHEAT CROP .- The newspapers from all parts of the country, speak of a prospect of a full wheat crop. Nine States are mentioned as promising all the farmer can

COMMENDABLE.-We learn by the Christian Guardian, that his excellency, Sir George Arthur, has libera-Abating something for the turgid style of the writer, ted from the jail at Toronto, fifty three of the prisoners which predominates in his lectures as well as in his writ- implicated in the late insurrection, merely requiring them to enter into bonds for their future good behavior.

> On Monday of last week, John Q. Adams presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of Goochland, Va., praying that he, Mr. Adams, be expelled the House as a nuisance. Mr. Adams moved its reference to the Committee on the judiciary, but it was laid on the table.

> WESLEYAN ACADEMY AT WILBRAHAM .- The Summer Term of this Institution will commence next Wednesday, June 6th. Some information respecting tuition, &c. next week.

> The ingenious original article on the outside, giving some account of Dr. Alcohol, was written by a physician of Vermont. We hope to hear from him again.

There are 14,000 more females in Massachusett

# General Intelligence.

the clay it costs too much to go to the bath-house, and there is no time—or the business of the nation is at a stand—and the claims of hundreds of individuals for justice, which water is too cold; so we might continue, as there is no the document of the table, and will but all these difficulties vanish when a determination is see formed.

Let us suggest something which will meet the case of the continue to let the ext session. Such are not the doings the continue to let the ext session. Such are not the doings the continue to let the ext session. Such are not the doings the continue to let the ext session. Such are not the doings the continue to let the ext session.

If you hang an acorn by a string about half an inch above the surface of some water contained in a hyacinth happy. Thousands of persons within two or three years will rise upwards and become decorated with bright green and delicate leaves. When it grows over the top of the well as summer, among whom is the writer; he there-

The Death of the Drunkard .- Nahum Baldwin, of Bel- 1 The importations of gold into the United States, from lerica, Mass., was found a few days since dead in a shan-ty in the woods. He sat as he died, his head on his hand, half,) amount to \$7,939,674.

ty in the woods. He sat as he died, his head on his hand, and his hat inclined as if ready to fall off. His eyes were but half closed, and the sleep of death seemed only a prolongation of the sleep of drunkenness. Does not this remind one of the Eastern fable, of the inhabitants of a city There is a prospect that the use of ardent spirits in the army, is about to be entirely abolished. Some efficient measures should be adopted to exclude it also from the turning to stone for their wickedness, and remaining in the precise position in which they petrified? A two quart empty jug lay in front of him. Baldwin had been long a toper, and liquor was sold him against the positive request of his friends.—Sun. Navy.

#### ANNIVERSARIES.

TUESDAY.

11 A. M. Prison Discipline Society—public meeting 3 P. M. American Peace Society, at Marlboro' Chape Report and Addresses.

4 P. M. Pastoral Association—Sermon in Old South

Church, by Rev. Mr. Ide of Medway.

71 P. M. Massachusetts Missionary Society—public ing in Marlboro' Chapel. 7½ P. M. American Unitarian Association—Annua Meeting, at Berry street Church. Meeting for busines

Levant, from the plains of Marathon and Troy, the neigh-borhood of Athens, Corinth and Sunium, different parts of Syria, especially Balbec, the Holy Land, and Egypt. at 6, in Berry street Vestry.
71 P. M. Meeting of Delegates of American Health phagi of marble, found near Beyroot, on the site of the city of Beryta. They were discovered sixteen feet deep Convention for organization, at Madboro' Chapel Hall. in the soil, by a peasant who was digging to set out a mulberry tree. The Commodore purchased them, and caused them to be transported on board the frigate from a height of six hundred feet above the sea. Five hundred No. 2.

WEDNESDAY.
8 to 11 A. M. American Health Convention, at Marlboro' Chapel—Resolutions and Addresses.

10 A. M. Northern Baptist Education Society, for business; and at 3 P. M. Report and Addresses—at Fed-

men of the crew joined their efforts to carry these masses a distance of a mile and a half. These sarcophagi are of white marble, all in one piece; the smallest has this inscription, Julia Mamæa Augusta. She was the mother of Alexander Severus, Emperor in the year 222 of the eral street Baptist Meeting-house.

9 A. M. New England Anti-Slavery Convention, at Marlboro' Chapel.
11 A. M. Seaman's Friend Society—meeting in Marl-Marlb

Christian era. The two monuments were empty when hey were taken by the crew of the Constitution. oro' Chapel.
12½ P. M. Massachusetts Baptist Charitable Society nnual Meeting, at Federal street Baptist Church.
3 P. M. Illustrations of Church Music, at Bowdoin str. lowing highly interesting extract of a letter from Barba-does to a commercial house in that city, dated April 30. does to a commercial house in that city, dated April 30.
"In my last I alluded to the prospect, that the slaves, apprentices in this island, would all be made free on the Church, under direction of Prof. Mason.
71 P. M. American Tract Society—public meeting at

pproaching 1st of August. It is now reduced to a cer-ainty that such will be the case. The Governor, in a the Marlboro' Chapel.
7½ P. M. Foreign Missionary meeting, at Federal str. special communication to the House of Assembly, some time since, recommended the measure in the most expli-Baptist Church—Addresses.
71 P. M. Sunday School Society—at Berry st. Church

THURSDAY.

8 to 11 A. M. American Physiological Society, at came to an unanimous vote in favor of it, and set forth their reasons, as published in a paper which I send you herewith. Last of all, the House of Assembly, on the 8 to 11 A. M. American Physiological Society, at Marlboro' Chapel Hall, No. 1—Report and Addresses.

11 A. M. Annual Sermon before Convention of Congregational Ministers, by Rev. Richard S. Storrs—at Brattle street Church.

3 P. M. Massachusetts Sabbath School Society, public

24th inst., after having laboriously canvassed the whole island to obtain possession of the views and feelings of their constituents, appointed a committee, with 'instructions to bring in a bill for the entire emancipation of all meeting, at Marlboro' Chapel—Report, Addresses, &c.
7½ P. M. Book and Pamphlet Society, at Berry street
Church. Sermon by Rev. H. Ware, jr. lasses of slavery apprentices, on the 1st August, 1838. I doubt whether any measure, ever passed in this island has given such general satisfaction as this. I speak no ioners for Foreign 74 P. M. American Board of Comn lissions—public meeting, at Marlboro' Chapel. of the apprentices themselves, of whom there are upwards of 80,000 to be restored to their 'unalienable rights,' but of merchants, planters, proprietors; for all classes there

FRIDAY. 7½ P. M. Massachusetts Temperance Society, business neeting—old Common Court square.

[Christian Watchman.

Canadensis or Blood Root, dry it and beat it into a pow-der or fine snuff, mix it with the gum of Camphor, and use it as a snuff when affected with the catarrh. This A meeting of the Methodist Preachers' Anti-Slavery Society of the New England Conference will be held at the Bennett street church, Boston, on Tuesday, June 5th, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the choice of officers, and to hear remedy has been proved to be efficacious in curing the disease, after being practised several times, and can be recommended as an almost certain remedy.—New Engthe report of their agent, the Rev. O. Scott. A punctual attendance is desired. Awful Effects of Rum.—A young lady possessing great personal and mental accomplishments, and also rich in

J. A. MERRILL, President. May 13th.

The Trustees of the New England Conference are hereby notified to meet at Boston, at the Bennett Street Church, on Friday, June 8, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for their DANL. FILLMORE, Sec'ry. Providence, May 21, 1838,

The examining committee, and the candidates for full uch for her delicate sensibilities, probably dethroned onnection of the New England Conference, are re-uested to meet in the vestry of the Bennett street church ndured in times past and now endure the pangs of many leaths through the afflictions brought on them by the "ac-cursed vice" of Intemperance? Yet we find strong and in Boston, on Monday, the 4th day of June next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. The principal reason why I give this early notice is, that it is thought expedient to commence influential advocates for the free sale of the products of the soil, and violent opponents to any legislative enactments that have for their object the lessening of the evils often been the case, for the want of time. This arrangement from a use of rum and its kindred liquors.—

Prov. Jour.

Escape of a Convicted Murderer.—Thomas Rector, escapidates went established by the sale of the products of the examination at an earlier time than usual, that it may not be hurried over in a superficial manner, as has too often been the case, for the want of time. This arrangement may require some of the brethren concerned to leave their appointments before the Sabbath, but the importance of a faithful and through experient to commente and the examination at an earlier time than usual, that it may not be hurried over in a superficial manner, as has too often been the case, for the want of time. This arrangement may require some of the brethren concerned to leave their appointments before the Sabbath, but the importance of a faithful and through experient to commente a concerned to the examination at an earlier time than usual, that it may not be usual, that it may not be usual, that it may not be a superficial manner, as has too often been the case, for the want of time.

Prov. Jour. candidates, must strike them all, as a sufficient reason why such a sacrifice should be made. This branch of who was recently found guilty of murder in Albany, and was brought to New York to have his case arraigned beour Methodism I have feared, has not been considered by our Methodism I have leared, has not been considered by us in its true light. What can be of more importance, than for the Conference fully to understand the qualif-cations of those they admit to the holy office of the min-listry? And it should be remembered, that the examinaon in the Park. At an early hour one of the deputy keepers went into his cell to give him his breakfast, and the moment he entered it, Rector, who had contrived to break off his irons, seized hold of the keeper, pushed him into the cell, rushed out of it himself, and locked the door on tion, by a committee, is the only means, by which the conference can know of the intellectual, theological and literary qualifications of those who offer themselves a members of the ministry of our church. I hope there issued his proclamation calling a meeting of the Legisla-ture of the State at Columbia, on Monday the 28th inst., fore the candidates will come prepared for a close exam ination of their qualification fo the office to which the feel themselves called, and that the members of the comefallen the capital of the State, and to afford such relief mittee will be armed with the spirit of patience and perdom may be considered to the interest and severance, for the prosecution of their

New Bedford, April 21, 1838.

The Preachers of the New England Conference, are which tended to show that no explicit promise was neces-sary to bind the parties to a marriage contract; but that long continued attentions or intimacy with a female, was hereby respectfully requested to forward to our approach ing session an exact account of all the appropriation which shall have been made to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church from within the bound of their several charges, during the present conference year, and thereby greatly assist in making up a full repor In the city of New Haven the opinion of the citizens over 16 years of age, has been taken in regard to dram-selling; and, where the census is completed, about seven eighths are found to be opposed to it. Of one hundred male adults, who died in that city during the last year, all receipts.

Easton, May 17, 1838. A. BINNEY, Treasurer.

# COMMUNICATIONS.

D. Jones, Jr.—P. D. Brewster—J. Woodward—N. Culver—J. M. Doane—W. Barstow—W. G. Rogers—W. G. Smith—T. York—J. Perkins—E. A. Rice—H. B. Skinner—O. H. Bush—C. Wetherell—D. Wise—P. Bourne B. Bancroft—P. Bennett—B. W. Shaw—H. P. Hoyt—J. Tutle—J. Currier—J. D. Rust (Amos Gale's paper has been sent regularly since April 25, to Sutton, Vt., in your bundle)—J. B. Wakely—W. Tenney—G. Hinman—J. Parker—J. T. Pettee—T. R. Hawley—J. Bryant—J. G. Seith. J. Tuttle, D. Wilser—F. Advance D. Parker D. Jones, Jr.-P. D. Brewster-J. Woodward-N. Cul-

mith—J. Tuttle—D. Wilcox—E. Adams—D. Davis.
N. B. All orders for books have been attended to. The gentleman who dated a letter at Epping and mailed it at South Newmarket, but did not put his name to the letter will find his books in the care of Henry D. Fogg.

#### PAYMENTS FOR THE HERALD Since May 12, 1838

Since May 12, 1838.

J. Nourse, E. Lovejoy, J. L. Thurlo, S. E. Haskell, T. Crosby, A. Hagar, J. Cheney, C. Pratt, H. Bigelow, L. Bates, L. Gale, S. Forrest, J. Gould, E. S. Allen, J. Newcomb, T. Pepperell, G. G. Gray, D. Brewer, I. Currier, B. Arnold, Jr., S. Douglass, E. Aldrich, H. C. Babcock, M. Cheever, J. S. Simmons and S. T. White, \$2 each, J. V. Nichols, M. Fielding, H. Colburn, A. Dodge, E. C. Ewins and M. A. Norton, \$1 each.

J. R. Howard, \$4-1. Putnam, \$3-1. F. Witherell. J. R. Howard, \$4—L. Putnam. \$3—J. F. Witherell, \$1.58—T. C. Hollis, 91 cts.—N. Hooper, Jr., 20 cts.

# MARRIED.

In this city, Mr. Samuel W. Little, of Newcastle, Me. to Miss Elizabeth B. Clarke.—Mr. John Low to Miss Sarah Homes .- Mr. John E. Poland to Miss Abigail Rip-

One of the New Orleans municipalities has contributed \$10,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the Charleston fire. It is estimated that the donations in various parts of At Holmes' Hole, Capt. Zenas Dillingham to Miss Em-ily, daughter of Thomas Bradley, Esq.—Mr. Henry F. Worth to Miss Lydia G. daughter of Capt. Warren Clevethe country for this purpose, must, thus far, exceed one hundred thousand dellars. In more than three-fourths of the States in our Union.

In Putney, Vt., at the M. E. Chapel, May 13, by the Rev. Samuel A. Cushing, Mr. Major T. Munson, of Ringham, Vt., to Miss Flavilla E. Cushing of Putney.

# DIED.

In this city, of consumption, Mrs. Abby, wife of Mr Joseph Meads, 39.—Mr. Alvah H. Knox, formerly o Ossipee, N. H., 25.—Miss Hannah Mirch, 42.—Mis Harriet A. wife of Mr. Thomas Holland, and daughter o Mr. Jabez Allen .- Mr. Allen Whitman, 46 .- At the est results from the applications of electricity in affections of the nerves, particularly in that acute disease termed tic dolucreux. He causes the electric current to pass over the nerves by means of needles of platina, placed at greater or lesser intervals. In some instances a single man, son of the late Mr. Anthony Otheman, 47. He was

the nerves by means of needles of platina, placed at greater or lesser intervals. In some instances a single application is said to have been sufficient; and, in one District.
In Hartford, Vt., April 23d, Anna Chapman, 76.
In Lincoln, Mrs. Elizabeth, relict of Dr. Richard Rus-

Boston Prices Current.

BEEF, mes	s, bbl.							14.00	14.50
No.	1,						. 13	12 50	13.00
prin	ne.							10.50	11 00
BEESWAX,		can.	lb.				14. 15	25	31
CHEESE, I	ew mill	k. Ib.						8	9
FEATHERS	uorth	ern.	Tees	e th	•		•	_	_
	southe	ern i	Thou	.,			•	35	40
FLAX, Am	erican	lh,	5003	,	•		•	9	
FISH, Cod	oer on	intal		•				3.50	12
FLOUR, G	per qu	bbl	,	•					3.62
P. Coun, Co	dtimore	U.		1				8.00	8.25
D.	himore	, mo	ware	stre	et,			8.00	8.12
	altimore							7.75	8.00
A	exandr	ia,						7.75	8.00
K	ve,							5.25	5.37
GRAIN, Co	rn, nor	ther	yell	low, p	er b	ushel,		87	90
	. sou	ther	fiat	yello	w,			75	76
	whi	te,						73	75
Rye	e, north	ern,						1.00	1.03
Oat	s, north	ern.	(pri	me)				40	42
HAY, best	English	.ton	of 2	000 lb	98.			20 00	
L' cont								14.00	16.00
HONEY. (C.	uba) ga	llon	,	1				48	50
Hoes Isto	maluv	1h	,		•		•	7	. 8
200	uality,			•	•	•	•	4	5
LARD, Bos	ton let	dont	in	•	•	•		9	
San Son	thom, is	SOF	,10.			•		8	10
LEATHER,	thern,	alabi	ort,			.:		27	9
MEATHER,	Luma	eipni	a cit	ytann	age,	ID,			30
	D-trim		cou	ntry d				23	26
	Baltim	ore c			io.			23	26
	do		. 0	ry hic	ie,			20	- 22
	New Y	ork	red,	light,				19	21
	Boston		do.	laugh	ter,			19	20
	do.	dry	hide					17	19
LIME, best	sort, c	ask,						80	90
PORK, Mas	s., insp	ectio	n, e	xtra c	lear,	bbl.		23 (0	23.50
Cle	ar, from	n oth	er S	itales	, .			22.00	22.50
Me	18,							19 00	20.00
SEEDS, He	rd's G	ass,	bush	iel,				2 63	2.75
Re	d Top,	soul	hern	, bus	hel,			03	1.0
He								2.75	3.00
	d Clov			ern. It	).			-	18
So	uthern (	Clove	er.	.,				17	18
TALLOW,	ried. It		,				-	9	10
WooL, pri	me or S	arm	F		. Ib			55	57
An	erican	Gall	blue	d wa	-thurst		•	48	50
An	orion	3	naba	d, wa	SHEU	, .	•	44	46
An	erican,	1 -	asne	u,	•	٠.		38	
A 11	nerican, nerican,	, 3 W	asne	a,					40
								33	35
E .	No. No.	led s	uper	tine,					46
2	No.	1,						40	42
	- ) No	9		-		-			39
-	2 1 140.	,	•	•		•	•		

# PROVISION MARKET.

	RE	TAI		PKI	CES			
BUTTER, tub, 1b.							28	28
lump,							28	30
CIDER, bbl.							2.75	3 00
HAMS, northern,	lb.						12	13
Southern	and	West	lern.				12	- 13
Eags, dozen,							14	1.
PORK, whole hog	8 11	D					10	1
POTATORS, chena			el.				45	50
POULTRY, lb.							14	10
						[N. E. Farm		

[From the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.]

BRIGHTON MARKET-MONDAY, May 21, 1838. At market, 310 Beef Cattle, 28 pairs Working Oxen, 43 Cows and Calves, 200 Sheep, and 280 Swine. About

75 Beef Cattle remain unsold.
PRICES. Beef Cattle—First quality, \$8 50; second quality, \$7 50 a 8 00; third quality, 7 00.

Working Oxen-Sales were made at \$55, 67 50, 75,

Cows and Calves-We noticed sales at \$30, 35, 36. 45 and 60. Swine. - Sales brisk at 12c for sows and 13 for barrows weighing less than 100 lbs.; over 100 lbs. 10 a 11c. One lot of large hogs from Philadelphia-prices asked, 8c for

HOLLISTON MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL. THE Summer Term of this Institution will commence on Tuesday, the 5th of June next. The subscriber takes this opportunity to express his acknowledgment to the public for the very liberal patronage received the past year. No pains will be spared to render the Institution a blessing to the com-

m-English \$4 00.

Do. Languages \$5 00, Board for Ladies, exclusive of light washing, \$1 50 per Board for Gentlemen, exclusive of light washing, \$1 75 per

week.

Music on the Piano and Organ at reasonable terms.

N. B. Rooms will be procured and furnished for all those who wish to board themselves.

Many at present board themselves at a reduced price.

GARDNER RICE.

#### GENTLEMEN'S HAT AND CAP STORE,

No. 40 Washington St. - Boston. B. HOLMAN, Manufacturer of HATS, CAPS, STOCKS and FURS, and dealer in Suspend-

ers, Gloves, Hosiery, &c. Hats, Caps, &c. made to order at a few hours' notice. The above articles for sale by the case May 30.

# NEWBURY SEMINARY.

THE Summer Term of this school will commence on Wednesday, the 6th of June, and continue eleven weeks. Price of tuition, from 3 to §5. Board in the boarding-house \$1.50 per week, including all except lights; and rooms may be had for those who wish to board themselves.

LEWIS J. TEBBETTS,

Secretary of Board of Trustees. Secretary of Board of Trustees.

# DR. ALCOTT'S NEW WORK FOR MOTHERS.

Newbury, Vt , May 10, 1838.

To be published this week.
THE MOTHER IN HER FAMILY.—This work will com-THE MOTHER IN HER FAMILY.—This work will combine a pleasant and interesting narrative of the History of the Family at Rose Hid Cottage, with Hints and Suggestions on all the Maternal Daties and it is believed will be the most popular and useful of the author's works, of all which numerous editions have been printed. Among other subjects mentioved in the Familiar Conversations at the Fireside, &c., are Manners and Habits of the Cottage Family, Visits to the Family, Education and Habits of the Parents, how Mrs Kingsley sustained her family, and the Employment of her Sons,—Instruction of the Children, School, Health, Exercises and Studies, Evening and Morning occupations, Domestic Animals, Gardens,—Effects of the System, Health and general Intelligence of the Family, Dress, Results of her Education,—Hard Times, True Charity,—Excitement in the neighborhood in regard to Charity,—Conversations of the School Seasons, what a Grotto is, Antiparos, the Dictionary, the Map, Guessing, Reflections,—Conversation at sations of the School Seasons, what a Grotto is, Antiparos, the Dictionary, the Map, Guessing, Reflections,—Conversation at Breakfast about the Apple, its history, uses and abuses, comparison,—Bible Conversation, Zaccheus, the Saviour in Jericho, Disciples and Apostles, Publicans, Sycamores, Reception of the Saviour in Zaccheus's house,—Bible Geography, Good Samaritan, Jerusalem, what Mr. Buckingham says about it, Did the wounded Jew get well?—Story telling, what a Story is, Abbott's way to do good, Eagerness of Children to hear stories, ert of Story Telling,—Family School, Anecdote of the Omnibus Boys, their sad habits,—Bible difficulties, a Skeptic associate, the Israelites, the 430 years, the 600,000 Israelites, Mrs. K's Explanations,—Wasting Things,—Attention to small matters, story of the Mabratta Prince, the faithful servant and the slippers, the severe father,—Spending two pence to save one,—How to govern ourselves and others, Conversation on Domestic Management,—the Book in the Library,—Dependence —How to govern ourselves and others, Conversation on Domestic Management,—the Book in the Library,—Dependence on each other, how many persons are concerned in a chair, a table, the plates, tumblers, spoons, loaf of bread, the well,—Common things, houses, carpenters, joiners, masons, and other mechanics, the rich and poor,—How to do in case of Accidents, house on fire, how to escape, how to do when wounded, anecdote, running of horses, lightning, drowning, &c.—Swallowing a pin, broken bones,—taking care of ourselves,—n.aking each other happy,—Confectionary, anecdote of a School, what the Boston Morning Post and the Moral Reformer says about it, Miss Edgeworth,—Domestic Poisoning.—Self Denial, Headache, being comfortable,—the Hand and Human Physiology, &c. ology, &c. WEEKS, JORDAN & CO., Publishers.

May 23.

# PAPER HANGINGS.

PAPER HANGINGS,

BORDERS AND FIRE BOARD PRINTS. A good assistent of the above articles, both of French and American manufacture, may be found at the Boston Paper Hangings Manufactory and Warehouse, in the circular building, at the junction of Salem and Endicoit streets. Builders and consumers generally are invited to call and look at our papers, which will be sold as low as at any other establishment in the city. Those who buy papers of us can be relieved of the trouble of obtaining a good paper-hanger to put them on, as we keep anumber of first rate workmen in our employ, and will execute all orders for papering with promptness and accuracy. Pand and Hat Boxes constantly on hand. A liberal discount to country dealers. Grateful for past favors the subscribers respectfully solicit a continuance. a continuance.

SPEAR & MERRIAM.

#### Poetry.

[From the N. E. Farmer.] "TIS DONE BY DINT OF DIGGING." How countless the number of modern inventions For saving of labor and other pretensions! And yet we can no more exist without toil, Than a lamp can keep burning without any oil. Let us exercise all our mechanical skill; Contrive new machines and new theories who will Yet digging, hard digging, is what brings to pass Our thrift, and the growth of our grain and our grass

\*Tis the "sweat of the brow" that provides for our good It warms us with clothing-it fills us with food; It pays for our pleasures-supports us in ease, In gay, or in sober life-just as we please. Let genius then study and scheme what it can. Still delving and digging's entailed upon man; And, were I to give now his true definition, I'd say, man's a digger without intermission

Go now, Mr. Farmer, and boast of your stock, Your beeves and merinos, and all your fat flock, Your famous smart gelding, without any flaw, And tell too how Gallant and Golding can draw, How Fillpail and Brindle and Bughorn you bought Of Hilltop, the grazier, and almost for nought! Yet digging, hard digging, is what above all, Produced these fine fatlings, the pride of your stall.

We hard toiling husbandmen, workies and diggers, Who never pretended to " cut any great figures," This truth from experience know very well, " Who'd eat of the oyster must first break the shell." We stick to our calling ;-our home's in the fields; We're never ashamed to put shoulder to wheels; And, if e'er anoyed by a loafer or prig, We say,-" Mr. Slyboots, or Lounger, go dig."

So we dig for new systems ;-we dig for new plans For the mind is a digger as well as the hands. Few dig for their pleasure; more dig for their health; But the digger of diggers, he digs all for wealth! And thus we keep digging, and follow the trade, Till the grave-digger digs us a place to be laid; And then, not till then, doth our digging and life Come to a finale-and so ends the strife

We copy the following from the Maine Wesleyan Journal, the editor of which has good reason to congratulate himself on the possession of such a correspondent Wonder if she knows there is a paper printed in Boston, called Zion's Herald?

SONG.

Soft is the morning dew Resting on flowers; Gentle the balmy breath 'Mid summer bowers: Green is the moss couch, Spread for repose, Sweet o'er the heather hill The wild flower blows.

Dew on the bright flowers Soon glides away ; Calm breath of summer Speeds on its way-Yellow the moss bed, Bleak is the hill-Gone are the silver buds, Hush'd is the rill.

Days without number Thus on the wing, Fly as the shadow Glides o'er the hill; Star of the morning, Gilding our bloom, Lights up at evening Our path to the tomb

Not this our Eden home

Rocked by the blast-Not this, our beacon star Fading so fast; Dark though the stormy hours, Fleeting and short-Bark of our pilgrimage Soon is at port.

# Biographical.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

MARY.

Died of dropsy, May 13, 1838, sister Ruth aged 53 years. She was confined six months, during which she suffered much, and with Christian patience. Toward the close of her sickness, she was greatly tempted, but before the last trying hour arrived, she gained the victory, and was enabled to shout glory, glory, in prospect of deliverance from suffering, and of enter-

ing into that blessed state where

"Sickness, and sorrow, pain and death, Are felt and feared no m

Sister Eaton was an acceptable member of the M. E. Church nearly twenty-eight years. She experienced religion under the labors of the Rev. O. Hinds, and was baptized by the Rev. Wm. Stevens. She was faithful and served God from principle.

East Salisbury, Mass., May 19, 1838.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

Died, at Great Falls, N. H., April 10th, 1838, Miss

Abigail Haize, aged 20. About three years since, sister Haize was brought to Christ, under the labors of Br. E. Trickey, at Crown Point, where she was then living. She one of the first class in that place, which was formed

soon after her conversion; but was afterward trans-

ferred to Great Falls, where she closed her Christian life with Christian triumph. Sister Haize was naturally amiable, and after her

conversion, the Christian graces shoue in her with peculiar excellence. Her last sickness was short but severe, and was borne with undisturbed patience and sion to God. Her last words were, when a friend informed her that death was apparently fast approaching, " If I die now, it will be my gain." Her beloved pastor, Rev. Elihu Scott, her class

leader, and several of her class, made their last attestation of Christian love to her, by coming twelve miles to attend the committal of her remains to the earth, where they must slumber until the morning of the " first resurrection. The sermon was preached from Rev. xiv. 13., by

the writer of this, at the request of her father. J. E. JONES.

Alton, N. H., May 15, 1838.

# Miscellaneous.

[European Correspondent of the N. Y. American.] ABOLITION SOCIETIES IN PARIS.

PARIS, JAN. 30, 1838. I have already, I think, mentioned to you the Paris society, formed some years ago, for the abolition of colonial negro slavery. This society embraces a number of eminent politicians of different parties, such as Passy, de Broglie, Odillon Barrot, Roger, &c. They hold their meetings within the palace of the Cham-ber of Deputies, and assembled for the first time, this season, on the 17th inst. On all hands it is acknowledged that the public have not yet been roused in relation to the society or the object, but, if the interest excited be small, no direct or earnest opposition has

arisen; the proprieters of the French Colonies seem according to report, and sent for Dr. Brandywine. The to admit the idea of ultimate emancipation, and the government expresses a sincere wish and constant endeavor. However, nothing has been accomplished except by the society in the persecution of inquiries abroad; and when appeal is made ritually to the Minner of the ardent, to give them a flavor. She has been sick nine months, and is likely to be for nine months to come, if she does not withdraw from the temperabroad; and when appeal is made ritually to the Minner of the of the story.

abroad; and when appeal is made ritually to the Ministers, they treat the question as they do that of the conversion of the 5 per cents, acknowledged it to be generally just, lawful, expedient, and desirable, but are sure the measures ought not to be immediately atdebted to him, more than to any other person, for its tempted; that much caution and preparation is in-dispensable, &c. In short, they give it what we call profession. He has frequently read temperance addresses, and on more occasion the beet root sugar and that of the colonies—how each from the pulpit to the bar, and drank wine to intoximay be encouraged without detriment to the other, cation, with some of the most notorious drunkards in may be encouraged without detriment to the other, and to the Fisc,—excites much deeper and brisker the city.

"Dea.Jeremiah Slipshod. Dea.S." said Dr. Alcohol.

"Dea.Jeremiah Slipshod. Dea.S." said Dr. Alcohol.

The settlement of the dispute between

nity, (twenty millions sterling,) voted by Parliament

At the meeting of the 17th inst., the Paris Society

resolved to ask at once, in writing, of the Premier Count Mole, whether he intended to submit to the

Chambers, this session, any prospect of abolition. In case the Ministry should deem it best to postpone the

subject again, one of the members of the society will

use the parliamentary privilege to call the attention of

the new Chamber of Deputies to a question in which, say the society, the national honor as well as the

rights of humanity, is involved, to a certain degree. I doubt that Count Mole will broach it with any defi-

nite plan of action, and the Chamber will probably

plead its newness, as a reason for seconding the Min-

isterial policy of compromise by delay. The rub after all, is the pecuniary indemnity to the slave own-

ers. The newspapers observe, that "the abolition so-

cieties fulfil their mission when they solicit from the

government an immediate concurrence in their

wishes; but the government has its reasons for not

yielding forthwith to the impatient eagerness of the

societies." When the subject is moved in the Cham-

ber, I will note the proceedings for you, as it is akin

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

FOUR CHAPTERS FROM THE SAYINGS AND

DOINGS OF RICHARD ALCOHOL, M. D.

CHAPTER VI.

After Dr. Alcohol's admission into the Medical So-

ciety of the city of Dissipation, he grew impatient of

restraint, was peremptory in his demands, and a ter-

ror to all who ventured to differ from him upon the

most trifling subjects of controversy. His medical reputation increased every day and his practice ex-

eeded all the other physicians in the city. Would

we could say his virtues kept pace with his popular-ity, and we were saved the unpleasant task of re-

cording the shipwreck of all his good qualities. But

liation, can redeem his character from the ruin and

reproach which are the sure attendants of a life of

with the ruin of his own hopes and character. He

plotted and accomplished the ruin of thousands of his

ellow beings, alike deaf to the cries of innocence

and the warnings of justice.

At last, a few of the more thoughtful and inde-

pendent, ventured to warn the people against the influence of Dr. Alcohol, and publicly set forth the evils

growing out of the unrestrained use of his medicines.

This meeting was well attended, the house being crowded, more from curiosity, probably, than from any good intention. Timothy Absternius, Esq. de-

livered an address, in which the evils of the present

ntemperate use of Dr. Alcohol's medicines were

faithfully and fearlessly delineated. Although Dr.

Alcohol himself was present, the speaker gave a faithful representation of his whole character. A good

and requested permission to speak for a few moments.

so it was, and no evasion of the truth, or skill at pal

to American discussions and interest

134,000 are females

that, with respect to abolition, it felt bound to await the issue of the great experiment in the British Colopillars of the institution, that has brought us together onies, the society set about procuring authentic infor-to-day. But Dea, Slipshod is the owner of an exmation concerning the progress and aspect of the ex-periment. They have obtained from the Marquis of dreds of his neighbors with the materials of drunk-Sligo, Governor of Jamaica, very encouraging re-ports, according to which three-fourth of the indemquors, he occasionally takes a sip himself, and anon finds himself "three sheets in the wind," or in plain to the slave owners, had been already distributed, and English, too much intoxicated to do business correctthe remainder would soon be, and besides, that the laly. He has lately talked of giving up his office of bor of the negroes was as steady and productive as Deaconship, to take off part of the curse, and ease his before the emancipation. But, you have seen, that conscience," "Hurrah for Deacon Slipshod! Hurrah

for the cold water society!" cried the whole co the Anti-Slavery Societies in Great Britain have denounced the apprenticeship system as worse than fu-tile, as an aggravation of the old bondage; that under of an hour, and made such a tremendous noise, and it, in the space of twenty-two months, 28,537 blacks shook the old weather beaten tabernacle of Gotham belonging to the different British islands, had receive to a degree which spread terror and dismay among ed beyond half a million of lashes, besides a suffi-cient number of punishments not corporeal. The two cient number of punishments not corporeal. The two Houses of Parliament have been inundated with petiers running out into the streets with horror tions for the instant suppression of the apprenticeship. Of the 588,063 signers to two petitions to the Queen, fusion depicted on their countenances. When this tempest had subsided, Dr. Alcohol stated to the assem-

bly that he had finished his subject, and hoped the meeting would still be open for further remarks. Caledonia, Vt., May 10, 1838.

[To be continued.]

METHODIST PERIODICALS .- We have, the CHRIS-TIAN ADVOCATE AND JOURNAL, published in New York, now in its 12th volume; the Western Chris-TIAN ADVOCATE, in Cincinnati, O., which is now entering into its 5th; the South WESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, in Nashville, Tenn., which has recently entered its 2d volume; and the SOUTHERN CHRIS-TIAN ADVOCATE, in Charleston, S. C., which is yet in

Besides these four papers, patronized by the Geneal Conference, there are no less than five which claim filiation from the annual conferences. The oldest of these is ZION'S HERALD, Boston, Ma rouized by the New England Conference, Wm. C. Brown, editor; in its ninth year. The next is the MAINE WESLEYAN JOURNAL, Portland, Me., published for the Maine Conference, Gershom F. Cox, editor; in its seventh year. The PITTSBURG CONFER-ENCE JOURNAL is published at Pittsburg, Pa., for the Pittsburg and Eric Conferences, and is in its fifth year. It is edited by William Hunter. 'The VIRGIN IA AND NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE JOURNAL published in Richmond, Va., is the property of those conferences. It is edited by Wm. A. Smith, and is in its third year. Of The Auburn Banner, now in its second year, it is unnecessary to say, except for the information of casual readers, or those of our friends who live at a distance, that it is the protege of the Genesee, Oneida, and Black River Conferences, is their property, and looks to them for support.

[From the New England Farmer.] We subjoin Mr. Chamberlain's account of his farm which he chooses to denominate the "Temperance Farm," because no ardent spirits have been used on the place since 1827; and he thinks it the "only farm in the world "managed at that time on total abstinence princi-ples. We are happy that he is not in this respect a solirice and dissipation. He might have been seen at tary exception at the present time. Those who use arall hours in the day; at the grog-shops and the gadent spirits at all now, let us thank heaven, constitute the vice and dissipation. He might have been seen at all hours in the day; at the grog-shops and the gaming-table, giving advice to his patients, and by his bloated countenance and red wandering eyes, any one might have read his history, as correctly as though this abstract in the year 1827; for we certainly know one farmer who has probably hired twice or three times the labor that Mr. C. has employed, and this tor thirty has a contract. the labor that Mr. C. has employed, and this for thirty one years; and never used any or suffered any to be use

on his premises. Mr. Chamberlain assumes that a farm, which will or dinarily pay 4 per cent upon its capital or value, ought to satisfy the owner. We cannot have a doubt that much better than this can be done; and we believe that Mr. C himself does much better than this; but here as in othe cases we have to lament the want of some exact returns A society was formed for the purpose, called, at first the Temperance Society of the city of Dissipation, but after the purpose, called, at first the Temperance Society of the city of Dissipation, but after the purpose of the city was absured to Cathan, it is the best mode; but we think a farmer may be satisfied after the name of the city was changed to Gotham, it was called the Gotham Temperance Society. Its numbers and influence were at first small, but they

Mr. C.'s case.

Mr. C. advertises this good farm for sale; and he speaks

increased daily up to the time of the meeting of the Society, of which we have attempted a description. This meeting was well attended, the house being crowded, more from curiosity, probably, than from case whether the dairy woman goes with the farm or not We hope he will pardon our abridgment of his communication, which the state of our columns rendered neces

"THE OLD TEMPERANCE FARM," AGAIN. MR. EDITOR-My farm is in the easterly part of ion was made upon the minds of the audience, Westborough, on the Worcester turnpike, by which was about being dismissed, wen Dr. Alcohol arose acres, nearly in the form of a square. The pasturage is divided, and consists of ten separate lots "Go on! go on!!" now came down from the gallery supplied with never failing springs. The ten lots in such deafening and boisterous accents, that the old may, by removing bars, be made two, and on either meeting house of Gotham, which had withstood the tempests for a century, shook to its very foundation. er of the best quality, and enough for 1000 head of "What is the subject of your remarks," inquired the cattle in the severest droughts. From this, water is President of the society? "I wish to read over the conveyed to a trough in my barn-yard. I have 230 names of those persons who have violated the rules apple trees, grafted with the choicest varieties, from of the Society," said Dr. Alcohol, "and if proper, I which, in 1835, I gathered 40 barrels of winter ap-will mention their offences." The President arose ples. The trees have all been grafted since 1825, and

and stated, that, as he and his brethren believed in are young and thrifty.

free discussion, the privilege should be granted. Upon | My farm being high ground is less liable to frosts hearing this, Richard Scribe, Esq., and Deacon Jere-miah Slipshod took their hats and hurried out of the spring and autumnal frosts, is frequently five or six house with much trepidation, the reason of which weeks longer than it is three quarters of a mile south will appear in the sequel.

Of me. My father, in 1816, raised good corn, of the Dr. Alcohol began "Zechariah Allsides." "Here, I common size, on a field not the most favorably situam ready for you," said Mr. Alisides. "That's the ated. In 1836 and '37, (very unfavorable seasons,) I great fault," shouted a fiery son of Bacchus in the planted the largest kind of corn, it ripened so as to gallery, at the top of his voice. "What is the offence, inquired the President!" "Mr. Allsides," said Dr. Alanswer for seed and for bread, but was not, as the smaller kind would have been, perfectly sound. I cohol, "signed the pledge four months ago; when he is have with ordinary culture, raised from forty to seven-

with temperance people, he is very zealous in advo-cating the cause of temperance and denouncing dramdrinking, but when he associates with the opposers potatoes are produced in perfection. In 1824, I plantof temperance, he is equally zealous in deriding temperance men and temperance measures, and even does not blush to drink enough to derange his mind and incapacitate him from doing business. He is a kind of weathercock, which turns at every change of the wind of fortune, or blast of adversity.

"Peter Haphazzard. Mr. H. joined the society six small as I could, and keep down the weeds. The months ago, and since that time he has drank enough vines covered the ground so as to prevent the growth at four different times, to produce intoxication, and of weeds after the latter hoeing. From half an acre excuses himself by saying, he had the *rheumatia*, which disabled him from walking and took away his senses.

Last winter, while travelling with two of his intemperate neighbors, he drove his poor tired horses, three

My barn is 125 by 38 feet, with an open space or

niles, after nine o'clock, to reach a rum-selling tavern, floor through it lengthwise, and 39 stalls on the south when he might have put up at a temperance house side for cows which, when fitted with good ones, pre-at a seasonable hour. Under the pretence of being sents a gratifying sight to a good farmer. Cows taksick and tired, he partook liberally of milk punch, al- en from ordinary farms to such a farm will soon imleging that he was beyond the bounds of the society, and therefore in drinking a few glasses of rum, he vi-

olated no pledge, and abandoned no principle. He ing consisting of a wagon-house, chaise-house, granbecame so boisterous, that the landlady was obliged ary, meal chamber, cheese room, and kitchen. to call assistance to drive him to his lodgings.

"Mrs. Dorothy Doolittle." "What's the offence?" der the whole, and the kitchen paved with stone and asked the President, with much surprise, "Mrs. Doo-little," said Dr. Alcohol, "became a member of your so-ciety nine months ago, and soon after was taken sick," by 6, partitioned from the other by a brick wall.

There are five shelves on either side for setting the turned in one gigantic wave sweeping every thin milk, and above these, on both sides, a shelf for ice. before it, houses, trees, canoes, and every movement. The ice shelves make an inclined plane, with a de-object exposed to its fury. At a small village, call scent to the wall, so that, as the ice melts, the water runs down upon the wall and equalizes the temperature through the cellar. In very warm weather, we place a thermometer in the cellar, and put in ice till it produces the right temperature, which is about 60 degrees Farenheit. The water is discharged by a

that what I put in to fill up the space should be kept perfectly dry, as any thing dry is a better non-con-happened all along the sea-side we shall probab ductor of heat, than if wet. My intention was to hear of more deaths. have filled with pulverised charcoal. Not, however, having enough of that, I supplied the deficiency with took place. An unusual number of persons were sawdust and tan, making use of these where there collected together attending a protracted meeting was least exposure to heat. The top of the frame is about four feet above the surface of the ground. To past six the sea retired at the rate of 4 or 5 kness as secure this part, I made a wall round three sides and hour, reducing the soundings from 5 to 32 fathous as fitted in three feet of gravel. Sleepers were laid at the anchorage, and leaving a great extent of the har the bottom and beneath was filled with tan. The floor was made tight so as to carry off the water, as witness the novelty, when a gigantic wave cameroan tight to the shore of the rest of 6 or 8 knows at the rest of 6 or 8 knows at

I consider, that in consequence of the convenient location of my pastures, mowing and tillage, and the and these on shore wailing for their friends and real control of the convenient location of my pastures, mowing and tillage, and the facilities for doing business about my house and barn, that the expense of labor is proportionably twenty per cent. less than is required to manage some farms less humane exertions of her master, (Lawrence) and the facilities for doing business about my house and barn, that the expense of labor is proportionably twenty per cent. less than is required to manage some farms less advantageously situated. My wife says she has crew, many are indebted for their lives; but for the worked as hard to take care of a dairy of eight cows assistance rendered by their boats many who were worked as hard to take care of a dairy of eight cows as she does now to take care of thirty-five. Men do the milking, churning and much of the heavy work; but much labor is saved by method and accance left that would float. Every thing was do cance left that would float. Every thing was do cancel that would float. commodations. A thing very material, if not the most material to a farmer, especially if he has a large dairy, is a wife, who knows how best to manage it, and does herself so manage it, who riseth while it is yet night and giveth meat to her household. She is a believe the first that would not. Every ming was decommended in the food nor raiment left. In Kanokapa and Kasheli alone, 66 houses were destroyed, and 11 person lost their lives, four men, two women and five children; at Waiolama and Hauna, a woman and child were drowned to at Kanuyale one wormen lost between

Farmer in 1833, I made the aggregate sales from my farm for the year ending in March, of beef and pork, fell. There was no shock of an earthquake fell and from my dairy, \$2394 45. I fatted nineteen hogs, twelve of which weighed over 6000 lbs. averaging more than 500 lbs. For the three succeeding years I have no data from which I can make an actual process and the succeeding that it is a secretaned that the present of Kilauea was unusually disturbed the present of the curate statement of sales. In 1837, the gross sales places, accompanied with violent explosions. Inqui from the dairy were \$1282; for beef \$878 37; for ries have been made of masters of vessels who wen pork, 631 86—total \$2795 23. For 1838, say ending March 31, for beef \$157; for pork, \$814 12; dairy, \$1267 65; for winter apples, \$150; for potatoes, \$150—total \$2438 77. On the 21st November, apparent submarine volcanic action has taken place 1837, purposing to sell my farm, I sold most of my stock at auction for \$1209 75. The hay and other wave striking the different islands simultaneous fodder in my barn, at the same time, estimated at the current prices, was worth at least \$1500, making in distance we have no means at present of determining all \$5148 52. These statistics show something of Perhaps the internal fires have found a new vent, the business and products of the farm, but do not furnish the means by which to ascertain the net profit. of islands in our neighborhood.—It is now 19 year When I have fatted cattle, I have sometimes paid for since a similar phenomenon occurred here, but no pasturage elsewhere; and what I have paid for grain, so violently as the last, nor was it attended with any taxes, labor, and the cost of stock, &c. should be de- loss of life. ducted to determine the result. Still, after making the On the second day after, an affecting scene was necessary and proper deductions, I think a balance witnessed at Wailuku, (Maui.) The bodies that had will remain something above the interest on \$18,000 been recovered from the sea were conveyed together

I omitted to state, in the proper place, that as my land is very favorable to the growth of fruit trees, I have paid much attention to this branch of husbandry, and made considerable use of apples in fatting hogs. I have, also, some venerable rock maple trees in view of my house, an indication of good land, and enabling me to indulge in the wholesome luxury of sugar and molasses. I may, hereafter, offer you some statements on the management of a dairy, fatting hogs, and other matters belonging to the business of a farmer, in relation to which I have had considerable

experience and made some experiments SAMUEL CHAMBERLAIN.

THE HAWAIIAN SPECTATOR .- Some unknown friend has politely sent us the first number of Vol. I, of The has politely sent us the first number of Vol. I, of The Hawaiian Spectator, printed and published at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, Jan. 1838. It contains 112 pages, and Haudkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Suspenders, Hats, Umbrells, Sandwich Islands, Jan. 1838. It contains 112 pages, and is neatly done up with a stiff paper cover. The typography is as beautiful as the best of similar publications among us. This number contains ten articles, the most of which are of a very interesting character. In addition to these, there are Meteorological Observations for the first six months in last year, and a shipping list, giving a full account of all arrivals at Oahu during the first eleven months of 1837, the whole number of which is ninety. six. The greatest number was from the U. States. V copy the following article, which we feel confident will be read with much interest .- ED. HER.

Notice of the Remarkable Phenomena in the tides at the Sandwich Islands on the 7th November, 1837. BY T. CHAS. BYDE ROOKE, F. R. C. S.

On the evening and night of the 7th Nov., a most emarkable commotion of the sea was witnessed at Honolulu, in many respects similar to that witnessed at these islands in May, 1819. One inch and a half of rain had fallen during the previous 24 hours; the wind was fresh from the N. E., squally at intervals. The atmosphere was clear and cool,—Therm. 74.5. The Barometer had gradually fallen during the four previous days, but this evening had again risen to 30.06, at 6 o'clock, when the alarm was given that the sea was retiring. The first recession was the greatest,—something more than eight feet; but being unprepared to make observations at the moment, the exact fall was not measured. The reefs surrounding the harbor were left dry, and the fish aground were mostly dead. The sea quickly returned, and in 28 minutes reached the height of an ordinary high tide; scarcely remaining stationary, it again receded and fell six feet. This was repeated at intervals of 28 minutes. On the third rising it was four inches above ordinary high water mark, and fell again six feet four inches. After the fourth rising the length of time occupied by the rise and fall varied, and the rise and fall diminished gradually, but not regularly. At 11, P. M. the Thermometer stood at 74, Barometer 30.04; wind freshening and frequent showers the ebb now occupied 20 minutes, and the flow 10 At 11 30 it became calm with constant rain. Therm. 73.5; Bar. 30.03. The ebb and flow still continued occupying the same space of time, but the rise and fall decreasing. This continued during the forenoon of the 8th. The rapidity with which the water fell varied in different parts of the harbor. On the east side, the greatest rapidity noticed was six inches in a minute; but on the north, at one time during the third recession it fell 12 inches in 30 seconds. At no time did the water rise higher than a common spring tide; but the fall was about six feet below low water mark. The same occurrence is related to have taken place in 1819, when the tide rose and fell 13 times in the space of a few hours. On neither occasion was there any perceptible motion or trembling, of the earth, or unusual appearance of the atmosphere.

Since the above was written, distressing accounts have been received from Maui, and Hawaii of the have been received from Maui, and Hawaii of the work of his containing sale, and other matters of the companied with the names of the nivolving facts, must be accompanied with the names of the surface.

damage done to property and loss of life. On the leeward side of Maui the same rise and fall took place as at Honolulu, but on the windward part of the island the sea retired about 20 fathoms and quickly re-

in the flood, and overflowing the shore, swept awa The ice cellar is on the north side of the milk cellar, 10 feet square and 12 feet deep. I put in a frame and boarded it tight on both sides of the timber, so and boarded it tight on both sides of the timber, so and boarded it tight on both sides of the timber, so and boarded it tight on both sides of the timber, so and overnowing the snore, swept away have lives were less than a time same conjectual to the same time same conjectual time same conjectual to the same time same conjectual time same conjectual time same time same conjectual time same t

At Byron's Bay, on Hawaii, the same phenom

the ice melted, into the milk cellar, where it is con-veyed round in troughs, producing a good effect, and rising 20 feet above high water mark, and fell on the beach with a noise resembling a heavy peal of thun. The result of my experiment has been perfectly satisfactory. The last winter I procured my supply of ice from an artificial pond made by flowing a small stream within a few rods of my house. When the ice was of a suitable thickness, I let off the water and ice was of a suitable thickness, I let off the water and in the water unable to swim among the wreet of the stream of the water unable to swim among the wreet of the stream is discharged by the drain.

The result of my experiment has been perfectly der, burying the people in the flood, destroying houses, canoes, and fish-ponds, washing away the form and clothing of the inhabitants, large quantities and clothing of the inhabitants, la in the water unable to swim among the wreck of shelp-meet indeed.

In the statement published in the New England

Were drowned; at Kauwale one woman lost her life
The amount of damage done has not yet been ascer

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BR. BROWN-The name of the author of stanzas is not given, but the writer undo Rev. John Pierpont, of this city. Will yo fer them to the columns of the Herald? Yours, &c.

THE TOCSIN.

" If the pulpit be silent, whenever or may be a sinner, bloody with this guilt w ing of its voice, the pulpit is false to its tru Wake! children of the men who said,

" All are born free!"-their spirits co Back to the places where they bled In Freedom's holy martyrdom, And find you sleeping on their graves, And hugging there your chains,-ye sl Ay-slaves of slaves! What sleep ye

And dream of Freedom, while ye sle Ay-dream, while Slavery's foot is set So firmly on your necks,-while deep The chain her quivering flesh endures Gnaws, like a cancer, into yours !-Hah! say ye that I've falsely spoken,

Calling ye slaves? -Then prove ye'r Work a free press!-ye'll see it broken Stand, to defend it !- ye'il be shot .-O yes! but people should not dare Print what " the brotherhood " wont be Then from your lips let words of grace Gleaned from the Holy Bible's pages Fall, while ye're pleading for a race

Whose blood has flowed thro' chains And pray-" Lord, let thy kingdom con And see if ye're not stricken dumb. Yes, men of God! ye may not speak As, by the Word of God, ye're bidde By the press'd lip,-the blanching che Ye feel yourselves rebuked and chid

And if ye're not cast out, ye fear it :-And why ?- " The brethren " will no Since, then, through pulpit, or through

To prove your freedom ye're not abl Go,-like the Sun of Righteousness, By wise men honored,-to a stable! Bend there to Liberty your knee! Say there that God made all men free

Even there,-ere Freedom's vows ye' Ere of her form ye've caught a glit Even there, are fires infernal lighted, And ye're driven out by Slavery's Ah, well !-" so persecuted they

The prophets" of a former day !-Go, then, and build yourselves a hall, To prove ye are not slaves, but men Write "FREEDOM" on its towering Baptize it in the name of PENN: And give it to her holy cause.

Beneath the Ægis of her laws :-Within, let Freedom's anthem swell; And, while your hearts begin to th And burn within you-Hark! th The torch—the torrent of the Mos They're Slavery's troops that round y

And leave your hall a smouldering he At Slavery's beck, the prayers ye ur On your own servants, through the Of your own senate,-that the scourg May gash your brother's back no m Are trampled underneath their feet, While ye stand praying in the street

To hunt down Indian wives or mai Doomed to the lash !- Yes, and their Whitening mid swamps and everg Where no friend goes to give them g Prove that ye are not Slavery's slave At Slavery's beck, the very hands Ye lift to heaven, to swear ye're fr Will break a truce, to seize the lands

At Slavery's beck, ye send your sons

Of Seminole or Cherokee! Yes-tear a flag, that Tartar hordes Respect, and shield it with their swo Vengeance is thine, Almighty God! To pay it hath thy justice bound the Even now, I see thee take thy rod : Thy thunders, leashed, and growling Slip them not yet, in mercy !- Deign

Thy wrath yet longer to restrain!

Or let thy kingdom, Slavery, come! Let church, let State, receive thy Let pulpit, press, and hall be dumb. If so " the brotherhood " ordain ! The MUSE her own indignant spirit Will yet speak out ;-and men shall h Yes :- while, at Concord, there's a st That she can strike her fire from st

While there's a shaft at Lexington, Or half a one on Bunker's Hill, There shall she stand and strike her l And Truth and Freedom shall stand I But should she thence by mobs be dr

For purer heights she'll plume her Spurning a land of slaves, to heaven She'll soar, - where she can safely God of our fathers, speed her thither God of the free,-let me go with her

SOMETHING WORTHY OF NOTICE .-Berlin I went into the public prison, part of the establishment. At last I to a very large hall which was full of their books and teachers, and having of a Prussian school room. "What possible that all these children are for crime?" "O no," said my cond my simplicity, "but if a parent is crime, and on that account his child titute of the means of education and a up in ignorance and crime, the gover taken here, and maintained and edu